Weather

Cloudy, local mists. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78.1 and the minimum 53.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.9 and 60.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe.
Str. P. Jefferson, 8 am. Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Sicilia, 7.30 a.m. Tuesday.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Emp. of Asia, May 4.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Nyanza, a.m. today.

NO. 3578 VOL. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年三月十四日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1923 大正十二年四月二十九日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

BUILDING IN SHANGHAI IS EXPERIENCING GREAT BOOM

New Structures On Bund Worth 14 Million Taels

MORE PLANNED

Banks Take Lead In Putting Up New Business Homes

BY DAVID ARAKIE

Building construction as an industry has never experienced such a boom as has overtaken it in Shanghai during the past two years. Along the Bund events marking an epoch in the life of the Settlement have been happening quietly for sometime. Around this important thoroughfare where once festered old, antiquated buildings have been going up palatial commercial buildings, each individual in style and vieing with one other in grandeur and effect.

The construction fever seems to have seized all the Banks in Shanghai at almost the same time. The epidemic spread rapidly after the War period, when commerce boomed for a period of some six months. The Chartered and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks decided to be housed in better and more palatial buildings, in keeping with the magnitude of their undertakings. The Glen Line and Jardine Matheson's building plans immediately fired the imagination of the Banks in Shanghai. The thought of large floor space, unobstructed light, modern conveniences, began to grip their minds, and the new reconstruction schemes were launched. It was a great opportunity to make a new start, to have buildings worthy of their traditions, offices which might be pioneers in their amenities and efficiency. So it came about that the law of supply and demand went a stage farther, and competition set in to outvie one another in architectural effects and grandeur.

THE NEW SHANGHAI

The enterprising adventurous spirit of modern business is perfectly revealed on the Bund. It is the new Shanghai. The magnitude of this adventure can be realised when it is stated that the construction of the six new buildings on this great business thoroughfare will cost the prodigious sum of 14 million taels. Nothing so ambitious has ever been effected in any part of the East, and nothing approaching it is likely to be seen for many years to come. The story of this restless individual age of the Far East is carved out in buildings of granite and stone on the Bund, the Kingsway of the East.

With the completion of the Chartered Bank building and the Hongkong and Shanghai structure being pushed on feverishly to be ready for occupation in seven months' time from now, it is opportune to examine the whole situation in its broad aspects. The Chartered Bank building has cost 1¾ million taels to construct, while those of Jardines and Glen Line already completed cost less—1½ millions and one million respectively. The Yokohama Specie Bank new building now going up next to the Yangtse Insurance offices will cost just about the Chartered figure, and that of the North China Daily News about 1¼ millions. The latter is of simple design without any strivings for elaborate effects.

Topping all these present and future constructions is the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank structure, which is estimated to cost no less than the huge sum of six million taels. When completed it will be one of the most magnificent in the whole of the East, with the possible exception of the Taj Mahal at Agra. Nothing so ambitious has ever been attempted east of Suez by any individual institution. It will be equipped with every modern contrivance for comfort, and will have its own boiler plant, its supernumerary electric light plant and a special plenum system of ventilation whereby cold and hot air will be circulated into the

(Continued on Page 2)

BY J. L. BUTTS

It just goes to show to what lengths a man will extend himself when spurred on by feminine applause. In the ordinary course of things, Sung Wong-ez, being a person of sophistication, might have indulged in a mild flutter when summoned into the alleyway off Tongshan Road where Tsau Ah-ez and Yang Ah-wo were demonstrating the three-card trick. As a matter of fact, that was all he intended as he drew up before the little table and he lost his first few coppers with admirable grace. Then Sung allowed the feminine element to enter.

The feminine element comprised two attractive young ladies who stood nearby, obviously much engrossed in the proceedings. When Sung exhibited symptoms of withdrawing one of the ladies nudged him coyly with an elbow and confided to him that she was absolutely positive that the center card carried the prize. Sung smiled resignedly and laid a modest wager on the pasteboard indicated. The lady had been right. The manipulator shoved over the winnings and deftly flicked the cards into a new alignment. The other young lady vouchsafed the whispered hunch that if Sung would place a little money on the card to the extreme left it would be to his advantage. Sung did and it was. The ladies jointly congratulated him as the only original favored son of Fortune and prophesied that he had been specially chosen to break the bank in this particular card game. Sung blushed gracefully and accepted the nomination.

Shortly thereafter things began to happen to the Sung bank roll and the ladies were almost in tears as selection after selection proved defective. In a comparatively brief space Sung, who had been giving generous endorsement to his fair friends' predictions, was out $9 in silver and 100 coppers while a painful suspicion was beginning to expand in his mind. This hardened when the two gamesters folded up their table and started to leave the alleyway in company with his recent fair advisers. Sung galloped ahead and confided his suspicion to a constable, who gathered Tsau and Yang in.

In Court both Tsau and Yang made indignant denial that the game was crooked or that they were acquainted with the women, but the Court pointed out that the three-card racket, whether honestly conducted or otherwise, conflicts with the Municipal regulations and ordered them two weeks' jail apiece. The amount claimed by Sung was ordered refunded to him out of the working capital found on Messrs. Tsau and Yang.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

As an explainer Lee Ah-nyi is not quite consistent enough to avoid embarrassment.

Chinese Police Constable 900 contributed the prelude to Lee's recital by stating that he had seen the prisoner snatch a purse from a foreign woman at the Hongkew Market. He arrested Lee, whereupon the foreign woman reclaimed her property but refused to go to the station and file a complaint.

"I didn't steal the purse," declared Lee. "I was arrested be-

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Wrecked Steamer's Boats Reach Port

(Reuter's Service)

Walfish Bay, April 27.—Three of the boats of the Portugese mail steamer, Mossamedes, have arrived at Port Alexander. The number of occupants has up to the present not been ascertained.

Chinese Students Making Wonderful Records At The University Of Washington

One, Miss Wong, Called 'Most Lovable Girl I Have Ever Known' By Head Of Dormitory Where She Lives; All Keen Scholars

(Written specially for THE CHINA PRESS By Kathryn R. Dwyer, School of Journalism, University of Washington).

Seattle, April 6.—It was the third act of the Junior Girl's Vodvil, an annual performance of novelty acts, presented by the Junior class of the University of Washington. The great curtains swept aside, disclosing the stage hung with heavy Chinese tapestries. Against the wall stood two chairs of carved ebony. Into this scene danced two little Chinese girls in richly embroidered costumes—danced right into the favor of the audience. Three times were they called back to repeat their native dances and songs before the pleased audience would let them go.

The girls were two of the three Chinese women in the University of Washington at the present time. One of them was Lillian Goon, a fine arts student in the University and the daughter of Goon Dip, the Chinese consul in Seattle. The other was Rose Law-yow, a junior in fine arts, who is majoring in painting and designing. She has won prize after prize on the campus for her drawings and is president of Lambda Rho, an honorary society of women in art. She designed the cover on the January number of The Columns, a University of Washington monthly magazine. When she graduates she intends to open a little art shop in Seattle or else to go to China and follow her chosen profession there.

The third Chinese woman in the University is Elsie Nyuk Tain Wong, who comes from Hawaii. She is a senior in Pre-Medics and when she is graduated from the University in June she intends going to the University of Pennsylvania to study medicine so that she can go back to Hawaii or to China and help the women there.

WINS POPULARITY

Miss Wong lives in one of the campus dormitories with forty American girls. By the sheer charm of her personality she has become the most popular girl in the dormitory. No stunt-night is ever complete unless Elsie Wong dances or plays on her guitar. She made a member of the faculty half an hour late for an appointment by playing for him after a dinner at which faculty men were the guests.

"Elsie Wong is the most lovable girl I have ever known," says Miss Marjorie Scott, head of the dormitory at which Miss Wong stays. "Her vivacity and unfailing good nature make her attractive both to the girls she lives with and to the students she works with."

Along with her work in a department to which few girls venture, Miss Wong goes in for athletics. She was runner-up for Junior women's tennis championship last year and if she turns out for tennis this spring it is quite probable that she will win the University championship.

Speaking of the Chinese women in the University, Miss May Ward, assistant dean of women, says, "I find that these girls are excellent scholars. They work so hard that they remind me of fierce little flames, which, I am afraid, will burn themselves out if they are not careful."

The Chinese men are equally as good scholars as the women. They are about thirty in number, many of whom are the sons of Chinese families in Seattle. A few, however, are special students or hold scholarships in this University. The number of Chinese students enrolled in the University at present is considerably lower than it has been in the past, since the University has been forced to place such a high tuition fee for students coming from outside the state as to make entrance almost prohibitive. The China club of Seattle is trying to arrange with the authorities so that the Chinese sudents will not have to pay the high fee.

MEN STUDENTS ALSO

Among the Chinese men in the University is N. S. Tsoi, whose father is a large retail merchant in China. Fu Lin, son of the chief justice of China has recently been graduated as has H. S. Pien, at present a manager of the Bank of China. Another remarkable Chinese student is Sam Chinn, who majored in architecture and was president of the Architecture club. He is at present in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The first Chinese student to receive a degree from the University of Washington was Lew G. Kay, who was graduated in 1910, from the college of engineering. He went to China to teach in the Tang Shan Engineerig college but

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PROF. HANSON IS NAMED SHANGHAI COLLEGE HEAD

To Act During Absence In America Of President White

Professor Victor Hanson has been elected Acting President of Shanghai College to serve during the absence of President F. J. White, according to an announcement made by the Board of Managers last night.

President White is leaving for the United States on furlough in the near future in order to raise $500,000 for a chapel, library, and faculty residences and to secure men and women for the college faculty.

Prof. Hanson is a graduate of Buena Vista College and of the University of Chicago, and has been professor of history and

Prof. Victor Hanson, New Acting President of Shanghai College

political science in Shanghai College for ten years. His appointment met with hearty congratulations from all members of the faculty and the student body.

HEALTHY REPORT

The annual report presented by President White to the Board shows the present value of the College plant to be $1,124,609, and the annual running expenses about $225,000. The Board of Managers has resolved to ask for a new Chapel to cost $200,000, and a Library to cost $100,000, and other items totalling nearly half a million dollars.

The College and Academy together have fifty-nine professors and teachers, and 565 students. Six new professors and teachers are expected from abroad during the coming summer. Among the new appointments made by the Board is the Rev. Frank W. Lee, M. A. as Professor of History and Political Science. Rev. Lee was formerly a member of Sun Yat-sen's Cabinet, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government. Rev. E. M. Poteat, D. D. was appointed Professor of Ethics and Philosophy; Mrs D. S. Millar, M. A. was appointed Assistant Professor of English; Mr. L. S. Loh, Ph. D., was appointed Assistant Professor of Education; and Mr. C. P. Chow, B. A., B. S., Assistant Professor of Business Administration. All of the above have already joined the staff during the year, and have been acting very acceptably in these various positions.

The membership of the Board of Managers consists of the following persons who are members of both the Northern and the Southern Baptist Boards of America, Dr. J. V. Latimer, of Hangchow, Chairman, Rev. C. G. McDaniel, of Soochow, Dr. W. E. Sallee, at Kaifeng, Honan, Rev. P. W. Hamlett of Wusih, Mr. Ufford of Shaoshing, Mr. E. H. Cressy, of Hangchow and Shanghai; Mr. Capen of Swatow, Mr. Hylbert of Ningpo, Mr. E. E. Steele, of Shanghai; Mr. Stamps of Chinkiang, Mr. Chen Tse Tsu, Rev. T. C. Wu of Shanghai, Rev. T. C. Bao of Hangchow, and Mr. A. L. Yu, of Shanghai.

A YUNNAN TRAIN

By Dr. W. W. Peter

Herewith THE CHINA PRESS *offers the first of a series of articles on mysterious and faraway Yunnan Province from the lively and fascinating pen of Dr. W. W. Peter of The Council on Health Education. Dr. Peter plans to spend several months on a health and medical survey of Yunnan. The second article will appear next Wednesday.*

HOW would you put this laconic telegram which the Irishman Finnegin sent to the superintendent of the railway into good French? I do not know but I imagine it would take ten times as many words, not counting the required number of gestures, to describe a railway accident.

A few days before I traveled over the French railway running between Haiphong and Yunnanfu, a number of enterprising citizens of this province commonly known as bandits are said to have undertaken a political venture. It appears that a representative of one of the many parties in Szechuen was expected to arrive on a passenger train on a certain day on his way to Yunnanfu to drink a cup of tea with Governor Tang Chi-yao.

In the opinion of a party of Yunnanese this tea drinking business and particularly the subject of conversation which it was feared would be discussed was something so unfortunate as to be forestalled if possible. How sad it would be if it developed that a Szechuenese leader came all the way to Yunnan to drink tea only to find that it did not agree with him! So it was decided to prevent the tea drinking rather than be compelled to resort to making the emissary swallow leaden pills or whatever may be the proper remedy for political maladies of this nature.

BANDITS PLENTIFUL

Yunnan is full of bandits. They operate all over the province even to within five miles of the city of Yunnanfu itself. They are open to engagements of any kind from robbing a caravan to helping put a Governor back into power. So to prevent what might develop into a serious tea drinking episode, a number were engaged to stop the passenger train on which the Szechuenese emissary was supposed to arrive and take him off into the mountains. It was hoped that by a bit of rest in the mountain wilds and plenty of fresh air in the highlands, said emissary might be prepared for

(Continued on Page 2)

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG HOTELS ARE PROSPEROUS

Definitely Decide To Build Big New Hotel On McBain Property

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 28.—At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Limited, held here today, the Chairman announced that amalgamation was contemplated with the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. He stated that with recent acquisition the MacBain property would shortly be opened as the Majestic Hotel. The Company was in a sufficiently strong position to meet all competition.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 28.—At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. today, the Chairman said that they hoped to open the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon in the winter of 1924. The cost of the Hotel would be in the region of $3,000,000 and it would be a long way ahead of anything of its kind in the Far East.

Mexico Confirms Oil Concessions

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, April 27.The Chamber today approved the oil law designed to meet foreign protests against the alleged confiscatory interpretation of the Constitution. The most important provision of the law confirms the petroleum concessions lawfully secured before June, 1917.

Girl Teacher Slain For $2,500?

THAT he sold his sister-in-law at Greeley, Colo. The girl, a resident of Bloomington, Ill., died Edna J. Skinner, twenty-year-old school teacher, a $2,500 explosion of a gas stove, and as beneficiary, and then beat her to death and set fire to her body, is under arrest. Miss Skinner was to her Illinois home. Shaw is engaged to marry Clarence Law, is the charge against Albert J. Shaw, an insurance agent, for whom a warrant has been issued of Bloomington.

Handsome New Building Of Chartered Bank Opened With Program Of Speeches

Mr. Sidney Barton, British Consul-General, Unlocks Doors In New Home Of City's Oldest Foreign Banking Institution

The latest addition to the magnificent group of new structures gracing The Bund—the handsome five-story building of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—was officially opened in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished guests yesterday shortly before the noon hour.

The ceremony of unlocking the building was performed by Mr. Sidney Barton, British Consul-General, who received the key from Mr. H. Richardson, managing director of Messrs. Trollope and Colls, the contractors. Following this the guests repaired to the platform erected for the occasion in the banking chamber, where speeches were made by Mr. Barton, Mr. C. J. Scott, manager of the Bank; Col. M. H. Logan, of Palmer and Turner, the architects, and Mr. Richardson. The crowd then inspected the interior of the building, which, not yet entirely finished, is finely arranged and beautifully executed.

The new Chartered Bank building is on the site occupied by the institution since 1892. The Bank's first Shanghai branch was opened in 1856 in what was then known as Mackley Terrace, near Szechuen Road just back of the Shanghai Club.

IS FINE STRUCTURE

The new structure has a dignified exterior of most pleasing lines and ornamentation and is of steel framed construction, with reinforced concrete floors and roof slabs, fire-resisting throughout. Steel beams carry the whole weight of the building and the foundation is of two concrete rafts, one of the main block and one for that containing the treasures.

A magnificent pair of bronze gates, executed in England, adorn the entrance to the vestibule facing the banking hall. The vestibule is square, with a lofty ceiling and marble pillars in each corner, the walls being lined with cream colored marble and a black marble plinth. The floor is of fine marble Mosaic. To the left of the vestibule are the offices of the manager and sub-manager, a waiting room, brokers' telephones, etc. To the right of the vestibule is located the large accountants' office and next to this the inquiry counter. Beyond the entrance hall is the big banking hall, measuring 106 by 88 feet, with a wide avenue in the center between the desks for the convenience of clients.

The entire ground floor and the mezzanine floor will be occupied by the Chartered Bank, the second and third floors being given over to offices and the fourth floor to offices and flats. The construction was begun eighteen months ago and it is ex-

(Continued on Page 6)

REBELS YIELD IN ERIN, DE VALERA READY FOR PEACE

Irregulars' Leader Issues Proclamation, Asking Plebiscite

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 27.—The Irish Republican General Headquarters tonight announced a general suspension of hostilities.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 27.—The Irish rebel headquarters have ordered the suspension of offensive operations from April 30, but have instructed their troops to remain on the defensive, taking steps to defend themselves and their munitions.

De Valera has issued a separate proclamation, announcing his readiness to negotiate peace on the basis that the Irish people should decide disputed questions of expediency and policy and that both parties should submit to the national verdict.

May Use Navy To Stop Rum Running

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 28.—A plan is being worked out to use the Navy against the rum-running fleet off the Atlantic coast. It will be applied if the Department of Justice rules that the President is empowered to declare the existence of "emergency" justifying the employment of armed forces.

FRENCH SAY GERMANS MUST CEASE RESISTANCE

No German Reparations Offers To Be Received

SABOTAGE GROWS

New Berlin Feelers Being Put Out

Paris, April 27.—A communication of the German industrial association, published on Wednesday morning, proves that government circles and those interested are unaware of the contents of future German proposals.

The "Vorwaerts" announces that the note concerning the German proposals will without doubt, not be completed and published before next Tuesday.

The Interallied High Commission of the Rhineland subordinates a free traffic between the occupied territories and Germany to an ocntrol by "laissez passer" delivered by Allied Authorities. That measure must prevent the entry of agitators, organizers of sabotage and affiliated secret societies into the occupied territories.

The "Temps" observes on that: "It is The German Reich which took the initiative of treating the occupied territories as a foreign country. Instituting a special service for supervision, for the arrest of persons suspected of the intention to travel with French and Belgian authorities and desiring to pass from the Reich into the occupied territories, the German authorities have probably arranged that access to the occupied territories would be closed for all friendly disposed people and opened only for undesirables.

Why has the Interallied High Commission not answered with defence measures.

In fact it is confirmed that the Berlin Government is attempting to substitute the police which were expelled from the Ruhr with policemen arriving from unoccupied Germany.

It is remarked that 200 German policemen had come from Berlin via Munster with destination to Recklinghausen and spread over the Ruhr, some of these undesirable people being already arrested.

The newspapers note the new acts of sabotage on the railways Eastward from Hettingen. 13 trains with coke and 3 with coal have been despatched for France. Germans tried unsuccessfully to despatch to unoccupied Germany a train completed at the Gladbeck station.

The newspapers point out the necessity for Reich to cease all resistance previously to the opening of eventual pourparlers.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—The newspapers emphasise the necessity for the German Government to cease all resistance before the opening of future negotiations.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—A statement issued by a German industrial association and published this morning shows that Government and other circles interested do not know what will be the nature of the next German offer.

Vorwaerts announces that the note with regard to the German proposals will undoubtedly not be finished and published before next Tuesday.

The Inter-Allied High Commission in the Rhineland has instituted a system of passes to regulate movements between the occupied territory and the rest of Germany. This measure is to prevent the entry into the occupied territory of agitators, organisers of sabotage and members of secret societies.

The Temps comments: "It was the German Government who took the initiative in treating the occupied territory as a foreign country, instituting a special surveillance service in order to arrest persons suspected of wishing to work with the French and Belgians, who tried to cross from Germany into the occupied territory. The German authorities could then arrange for access to the occupied territory to be closed to all well-disposed persons while giving free admittance to undesirables. Why should not the Inter-Allied Commission reply by defensive measures?"

The newspapers announce finally

acts of sabotage on railways to the east of Hattingen.

Thirteen trains of coke and three trains of coal were despatched to France today.

The Germans tried to get a full train away to unoccupied Germany from Gladbeck station but without success.

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, April 27.—Signor Mussolini, the Premier, at a meeting of the Cabinet today referred to the Ruhr and discussed the possibility of receipt of a new German note, which might lead to extensive Allied diplomatic action.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, April 27.—Lord Robert Cecil in the concluding address of his American tour expressed the hope that some Great Power would ask the League of Nations to intervene in the Ruhr.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 27.—The recent recrudescence of sabotage coincides with the rumors of forthcoming German reparation offers but, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent, it is confirmed on high authority that the French Government is maintaining its determination not to consider any German offer until the German Government has officially and completely renounced passive resistance.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 27.—Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that an Allied Note to Germany rejects proposals regarding reorganisation of the German security police and demands that the organisation of the police on military lines shall cease and the force be of a really civilian character.

On the other hand, Reuter's correspondent in Paris quotes a French message from Duesseldorf which declares that the German Government is persisting in its efforts to replace the police expelled from the Ruhr. The message states that 200 police have recently been sent from Berlin to Muenster and thence to the Recklinghausen district. Several of the police, when arrested, admitted that they were agents provocateurs.

PUBLIC TRIAL OF POISON SUSPECTS NOT YET STARTED

Court Officials Silent As To Present Status Of Hangchow Case

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, April 27.—It was erroneously reported a few days ago that the open trial of the accused student Yu Er-hen and the two cooks Dizen Ah-li and his assistant in the first normal poison case had begun. The three men are still confined in prison and their secret trial is still in nightly session.

So far as public information goes no new evidence has been introduced that would either fully fix the guilt of the three accused men, or implicate any one else in the case. The court officials would give no information to day as to how the case is going, or when the public trial would begin.

It was learned that Yu Er-hen maintains an almost defiant attitude. He consistently denies himself to former school mates from the Normal School. Many of them call in the hope of seeing him, and not a few to offer their sympathy. As a matter of fact the prisoner seems to be waging a lone fight, partly from choice and in part because he is estranged from his family.

His father long before the tragedy which took a death toll of twenty-two students and two servants in the first Normal School and his arrest in connection with it had disowned him and refused to have anything to do with him.

Coltman Case May Be Settled Satisfactorily

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 28.—It is locally reported that the Coltman case has been virtually settled. This is premature as there is no official change in the situation but it is understood that the Tutung has despatched a personal delegate to Peking who, it is reported, will inform the Government that the Tutung is willing to yield.

U. S. Minister To Come To Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 28.—Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the United States Minister in Peking, is leaving for Paotingfu on April 30 where he will be entertained to luncheon by General Tsao Kun. He will go to Tsinanfu on May 6 where he will be entertained by the Tuchun of Shantung. From Tsinanfu Mr. Schurman will go to Shanghai to see Mrs. Schurman off. Mrs Schurman is leaving for home.

U. S. ADMIRAL ARRIVES FROM JAPAN PORTS

Rear-Admiral Coontz Named New Asiatic Fleet Commander

Admiral E. A. Anderson, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic fleet, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on board his yacht, the General Alava.

Admiral Anderson came from Japan where he made his first official call. The cold reception he received in Tokio stirred up considerable agitation that has not yet simmered down.

Just how long Admiral Anderson will be in Shanghai waters is not known as Rear-Admiral Robert E. Coontz has already been appointed to succeed him as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet.

The new commander was born in Hannibal, Mo., June 11, 1864. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1885. In October, 1890, he married Augusta Cohen of Sitka, Alaska.

He was commissioned ensign, U. S. N., in 1887, promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, in 1896, became lieutenant in 1899, lieutenant commander in 1905, commander in 1909, captain in 1912, rear-admiral in 1917 and admiral in 1919.

He was in the Alaskan service for six years, becoming proficient pilot in those waters, was executive officer of the U.S.S. Nebraska on the voyage of the United States fleet around the world in 1908, commandant of midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy, 1910-11, governor of Guam 1912-13 commanding officer of the U.S.S. Georgia 1913-15, commandant at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, July 20, 1915, ordered to command the 7th Division of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet in August, 1918, and was assistant for naval operations in the same year, being confirmed by the senate as chief of naval operations October 24, 1919.

He wears medals for service in the Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, Vera Cruz, World War, and D. S. M. He is a Mason and a Rotarian.

Hughes Supports World Court Plan

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 27.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, addressing the International Law Society here today, gave vigorous support to President Harding's plea for participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of Justice, declaring that no plan for peace could dispense with such a Court and, furthermore, the United States actually needed such a tribunal for disposing of its own controversies with other nations.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

cause I was hurrying away from the market."

"Why were you hurrying away?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Because the policeman saw me with the purse," said Lee, who will be three days behind schedule when he resumes his journey.

TSU ERRS

Not being familiar with the combination, Tsu Kung-shing was engaged in removing intact the handsome, hand painted 100-pound iron safe of Ts Yoong-fah from the latter's premises at 303 Peking Road when Ts happened into the back room. Being thus ballasted Tsu was easily overhauled.

"The safe was worth $13," Ts told the Court, "intrinsically. There wasn't anything in it."

Which so disconcerted Tsu that he offered no alibis, but marched off to do his two weeks looking very foolish and doubtless assuring himself that he deserved it.

A Yunnan Train

(Continued from Page 1)

the worst or prevailed upon to go back with his thirst unquenched.

The exact spot where the bandits hoped to make the personal acquaintance of the Szechuenese whose health was in danger was pointed out to me by one of the railway employees as our train passed over the line several days later. No better spot could have been chosen. The railway line ran on a narrow shelf of rock with a deep gorge on one side and a cliff on the other. There was no railway station for miles either way. Leading up to this point the track ran through tunnels and around curves making slow speed necessary. Just beyond this spot was a pile of rocks.

WRECKING A TRAIN

The method followed by the bandits was a simple one. They borrowed a few big stones and laid them on the track. All they had to do was to wait for the train and see what would happen. I suppose the band split, part going ahead and part covering the retreat once the train stopped. I do not know whether they realised that their services might not have been required had the train gone over the embankment in which event their expected guest would have drunk water instead of tea, and a great many other passengers likewise.

But something went wrong with their plans. Unfortunately for those more brainy persons who planned the thing, bandits know far more about mountain trails than they do about railroads and train schedules. So what happened was that the bandits planted their welcome stone at the wrong time. The train they caught was a freight train. But like good and simpleminded folk they crawled down from their hiding places as soon as they discovered their mistake and helped haul the obstructions off the track leaving the frightened train crew to proceed in complete mystification as to what it was all about. As the story was told to me, the engine was derailed and the bandits helped the train crew put the thing back on again.

Attached to the train on which I traveled was a special car with the Chief Engineer of the line, Mr. Lecorche, his assistant, and Mr. George Denker, Secretary of the French Legation, Peking, who happened to be in Hanoi on his way to Yunnanfu at the time the telegram regarding the accident was received by the railway authorities. This special car was detached from the regular train at the station nearest the place where the freight train was stopped and hand cars were unloaded on which the railway specialists proceeded after our train pulled out. In the opinion of certain authorities, the real reason for the holdup was that a shipment of silver was expected on the passenger train.

DAY TIME TRAINS

The history of the railway from Haiphong to Yunnanfu does not contain many instances of trains running off the track. One reason is that the trains run only by day in the mountains. On the level stretches between Haiphong, Hanoi and Laokai, trains may run day or night. But once in the mountains there are so many curves and tunnels as to make night operation unsafe.

As the crow flies, the distance between Haiphong and Yunnanfu is about 380 miles. But the railroad between these two terminals is 542 miles long. On the plains the line is fairly straight for 150 miles but in the mountains the track twists back and forth through tunnels and up grades often winding back upon itself. The difference in level is nearly 7,000 feet between Haiphong on the coast to Yunnanfu. In all there are 156 tunnels.

This railway required five and one half years to build. The cost averaged 500,000 francs per kilometer. The Chief Engineer gave a very graphic picture of the difficulties in constructing such a line through the jungle and mountains when he said that the loss of life, chiefly from sickness, was so great that if all the dead bodies were laid end to end it would make a line almost as long as from Laokai to Yunnanfu a distance of 480 kilometers. Even in those days bandits were common and often workmen who had been paid off were killed for their money on their way home.

The roadbed is all rock with steel sleepers. Those who ride back and forth over the line today think less of the enormous difficulties encountered by the engineers who overcame them than they do of the discomfort from swinging around the sharp curves. Reading on the train is difficult and writing is impossible. One is thrown first to one side and then to the other. The last two days of the journey are almost as good for the liver as Walter Camp's Daily Dozen.

FOREIGN HOTELS

The passenger train stops at Laokai in French territory the first night on the way up and at Amichow in Chinese territory the second night. At these points there are hotels under foreign supervision. The trains arrive from five to seven and leave about six the next morning. Of the six coaches per train, five are for fourth class passengers. These cars are of light construction and are provided with benches running lengthwise. All sorts of baggage is piled in with the passengers who bring along pigs and chickens making passage through the train difficult especially around the curves and through the tunnels. The sixth coach has four long seats for second class passengers in a compartment at one end of the car and benches for third class at the other. Doors on either side separate the ends from the middle which is for first class passengers. There are no electric lights on the passenger trains and much of the time through the tunnel district the passengers are in semidarkness for the oil lamps give very little light. Coal gas and smoke from the engine fill the coaches in each tunnel and since there are so many tunnels fresh air and gases follow each other in rapid succession. There is no restaurant car and for those whose courage is sufficient to ask for food, a meal is prepared by one of the railway employees on a charcoal stove in one of the passage ways.

At the present time this railway constitutes the only rapid line of communication between Yunnan and the rest of China. It is an eighteen days journey overland from Yunnanfu to the western border of Kwangsi to the Yu Kiang, a branch of the Si Kiang. Since the railway is under French control this makes for an interesting political situation in Yunnan.

(To be continued.)

Philippines Will Send Better Cigars To American Users

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, P. I. April 12.—The tobacco producers of the Philippine Islands are in danger of losing the American market for their cigars as a result of some 2,000,000 cigars of much inferior quality having been shipped to the United States at very reduced prices, it was said here today.

A survey of the American market for Philipine cigars with a view to instituting a more rigid inspection of all cigars leaving the islands for the United States is proposed by the Manila Tobacco Association representing the most influential exporters.

Tobacco constitutes one of the principal export products of the Philippines to the United States, and the closure of American markets to this product would make a serious dent in the export trade of the islands.

Medal Awarded To Miss Ellis' Rescuer

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, April 27.—The King has approved the award of the Kaisar-I-Hind Gold-Medal to Mrs. Starr for helping to rescue Miss Ellis.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for India expressing Their Majesties' horror at the brutal crime committed at Kohat and paying a tribute to Mrs. Starr's heroism.

Building Boom On In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

building and then withdrawn. It is an American contrivance and by its aid six to seven complete changes of air per hour can be affected. The special dome will be admired, no doubt, by all citizens of this Settlement and passengers coming into Shanghai.

THE CHARTERED BANK

The Chartered Bank building, which was opened yesterday, although less ambitious when compared with that of its competitor, is very prepossessing.

The Yokohama Specie Bank's new home will be on somewhat similar lines as the Chartered Bank, and like the Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai buildings will have five stories. In the case of the Yokohama Specie building the construction had been delayed on account of the difficulty in securing the granite required. The previous estimates called for a structure to cost 2½ million yen, but these had to be revised by reason of the economic crisis in Japan, making business firms and banks to pledge.

Three of the recent modern structures have and are being built by Messrs. Trollope and Colls, a firm with a standing of over a century. Those to which the firm can lay proud claim to in the East are the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Chartered Bank and the Yokohama Specie. Messrs. Trollope and Colls occupy a unique position in the building world by reason of the numerous banks they have built in England. Shanghai is the first foreign field they have exploited.

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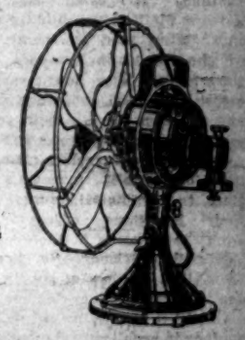

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16 NANKING ROAD

CHURCH PARADE FOR VOLUNTEERS THIS MORNING

The annual Church parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is to be held this morning, when the units will fall in at 9:45 o'clock on the Bund foreshore. Parties will be made up to proceed to Holy Trinity Cathedral and St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Following the Church parade the program calls for officers on the reserve and active list to proceed to the British Consulate grounds where a photograph is to be taken.

Last night active and reserve officers gathered at the Shanghai club for the annual inspection dinner of the Officers' Mess.

Inspection of Corps units continues until Tuesday and Major-General Sir John Fowler, Commanding Officer of the British Forces in China, who is conducting the annual inspection, will remain in Shanghai for the ceremony of next Saturday, when the Corps will be presented with the new Colors. The parade and presentation will take place on the Polo Grounds, Race Course at 3:30 p.m.

A. W. C. Program Tuesday Afternoon

A splendid musical program will be given at the general meeting of the American Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon at the Old Carlton on Ningpo Road at 4 o'clock.

The meeting will be in charge of the Music Section of the club and tea will be served under the auspices of this department.

The program, which will begin at 5 o'clock, is as follows:

Two Violins—"Duet Concertante" Dancla

"A la Mazurka" ..... Bohm

Mrs. M. P. Walker, Mr. Donald Roberts

Vocal—"Mifanwy" Dorothy Forster

"Mistress Mine" ..Roger Quilter

"Ships that Pass in the Night" Wilkinson-Stephenson

Miss Nelle Warne

Piano and Violin—"Sonata, F. Major" ..... Grieg

Miss Frieda Frommel, Mrs. E. B. Gregory

Vocal—Selected Mrs. Harry Kingman.

Vocal—Selected Professor Volin

United States Court

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, April 30, 1923, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Company. Motion to stay proceedings Schuhl and Schoenfeld, Fessenden and Holcomb.

HEARINGS

Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. Victor S. Elliott.

Cause No. 2182, U. S. v. Victor S. Elliott.

Cause No. 2189, U. S. v. Frank T. Tinsman.

Shanghai Missionary Meeting Tomorrow

The Shanghai Missionary Association will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Union Church Hall. The meeting will be opened by a social gethering at which the ladies of the Community Church will entertain, after which Mr. F. S. Brockman will read a paper on "Action and Reaction On Church Union in the United States." Visiting missionaries and friends are invited.

Prince Of Wales Off To Continent

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aphil 27.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Field Marshal Earl Haig and Vice-Admiral Halsey, left Victoria Station this morning for Dover, where his Royal Highness embarked on board the lighteruiser, H. M. S. Caledon, for Zeebrugge en route to Brussels to hand over to Belgium a monument commemorating the British gratitude for the generous hospitality of Belgium to British soldiers, prisoners and wounded during the war. The Prince will be the guest of the King of the Belgians.

SENATOR PEPPER O. K'S HARDING'S STAND ON COURT

Pennsylvanian Declares U. S. Cannot Ignore International Duties

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, April 28.—Senator George Wharton Pepper, Republican, of Pennsylvania, in a speech before the American Newspaper Publisher's Association here tonight declared that the foreign policy of the United States should be the outcome of substantially the unanimous verdict of public opinion.

Senator Pepper declared that President Harding had just rendered notable service by emphasizing the importance in international life of an adjudication of legal disputes.

"Is it right, or is it not right?, "Senator Pepper concluded," that the United States should have a hand in promoting international adjustment through the beneficial work of a World Court? We are at a great moment in the history of the world and the United States should take cognisance of the importance of the decision."

I. W. W. Strike Fails To Materialise

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, April 28.—International Workmen of the World headquarters here today admitted that the I.W.W. strike called all over the United States had not come up to expectations.

Approximately 1,000 walked out here.

In New Orleans eight arrests have been made in connection with the strike there and police are guarding the waterfront and levees. Only about 100 are in strike.

I.W.W. headquarters in Galveston, Texas, said that more than 1,000 were on strike there.

In Washington, according to reports from Seattle, approximately 130 lumber camps have been affected by the strike.

12 Die In Fire In New York Tenement

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, April 28.—Twelve perished and twenty were seriously injured in a fire of mysterious origin that broke out in a tenement house on East 109th street. Scores fled down fire escapes and police and firemen assisted in many spectacular rescues.

Fiji Councillors Decline Seats

(Reuter's Service)

Suva, Fiji, April 27.—A meeting of colonists has passed a resolution supporting the action of the elected members of the Legislative Council in refusing to take their seats on the Council.

Note.—As a result of the action of the Imperial Government in promising a refund of export duties to the Colonial Sugar-Refining Company without consulting the Legislative Council, the elected Members refused to sit until the Government had undertaken that there should be no repetition of this "unconstitutional action."

Foch Received By French President

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—President Millerand today received Marshal Foch before his departure for Warsaw. Marshal Foch, who will be accompanied by General Ragumeau, Assistant Chief of Staff, will unveil a monument at Warsaw to Marshal Poniatowski and will receive the baton of Marshal of the Polish Army.

TO MOVE HOSPITAL

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 28.—The old-established Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, is to be removed to Holbrook, Suffolk. The site was given by Mr. G. S. Reade as a token of admiration of the Navy's services during the war.

Chinese Students Make Fine Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

returned to America and married Consul Goon Dip's eldest daughter. He is now in business in Seattle.

Another interesting graduate is Margaret Chinn who is now a member of the art department of Frederick and Nelson, Seattle's largest department store. Due to family troubles, her mother smuggled her out of China when she was a baby and brought her to America. She put herself through college and was graduated with honors.

The college of business administration is making an effort to interest Chinese students in the University and to strengthen the friendship between the Pacific Coast and the Orient. They are establishing a series of scholarships with the assistance of business men in Seattle. Students will be selected for these scholarships by a board in China. Each student will be paid a stated amount, $600 a year, by some business firm and will divide his time between classes in the University and classes in practical work in the business house. If for instance, a man selects Foreign Trade, he is taken into a shipping firm and taught the business from the inside. He learns the theoretical side of business in college.

The authorities met with opposition from the Labor Commission, who refused to allow these students to enter on the grounds that they would not be students but laborers. That difficulty has been overcome and the system will soon be put into practice.

QUICKEST MENTALLY

"Of all the foreign students in the University, the Chinese are quickest mentally," says Howard T. Lewis, professor of foreign trade. "You can always feel them two jumps ahead of you instead of two jumps behind."

In pursuance of the same policy of interest and friendship the college of business administration has sent Dr. Macy M. Skinner to the Orient. He is teaching general business topics and economics in Canton Christian College, and hopes to arrange some permanent system of exchange between the University and the Universities of China. He has established a chapter of Pan Xenia, an honorary society of students in Foreign Trade, in the Canton college.

Charles J. Miller, a University graduate, is acting as principal of the Union Middle School in Canton and Julia Fisher is teaching English in the same school.

Last year a branch of the China club of Seattle was established in the University for all people who were interested in China or the Orient. The club met regularly every two weeks and had speeches and discussions led by Chinese students or by speakers furnished by the Seattle club. Among their speakers they have had such important people as Admiral T. K. Trai, who was naval advisor at the Washington Conference, C. H. Wang, minister of justice in China and T. S. Chow, minister of finance.

This club is not to be confused with the Chinese club which is a social club formed by the Chinese students in the University. Any Chinese student is eligible to belong.

Frank Wong, president of this club says, "The officials of the Chinese club are determined to establish a closer feeling of cooperation and interest between Chinese and American students in the University."

Interest in Chinese instructions, civilisation, government and literature at the University of Washington has been strengthened by the presence of Dr. Herbert H. Gowen as head of the department of Oriental language and literature. He teaches Chinese history from a text written by himself. He is in the Orient at present, delivering a series of lectures at the request of the Japanese government.

His place in the University is being temporarily filled by Josef W. Hall, formerly Peking correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS who, during his furlough in America, is making distinct contributions of his own to the Oriental department of this University. Mr. Hall was in China for many years as a foreign correspondent and has written much on China.

The general feeling of the student body of the University is that Chinese students play a valuable part in University life and that they have a contribution to make which cannot well be overlooked. The American students respect the Chinese for their fine sense of courtesy, for their culture and for the effort they make to acquire an American education. But above all they accept and value the Chinese students as friends.

U. S. GIRLS IN PARIS

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—Seventy young American girls belonging to the Good Will delegation have arrived in France by the C. G. T. liner, France, and reached Paris this afternoon.

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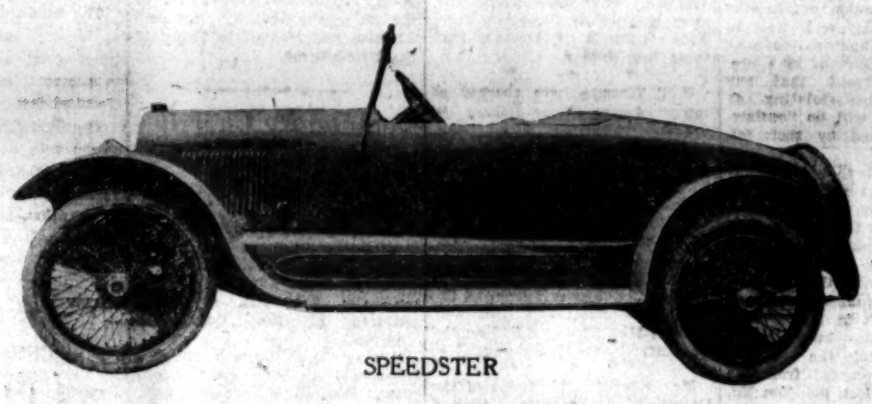

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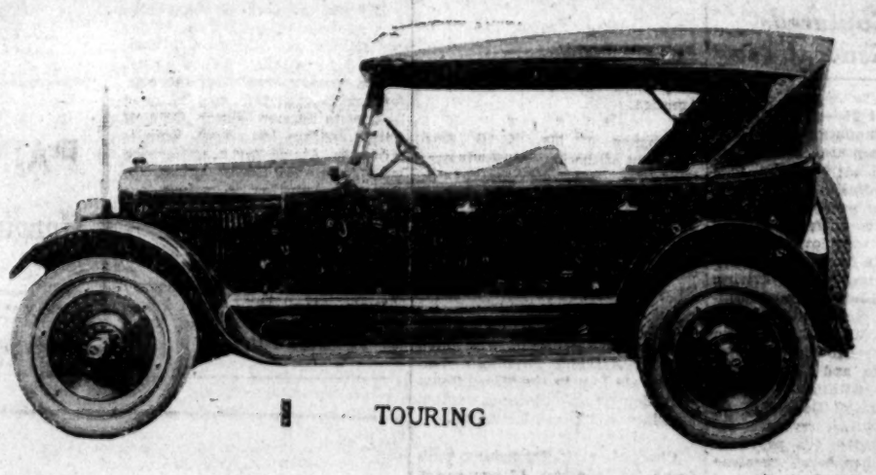

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ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT MADE MORE EFFECTIVE

Provincial Commercial Body Would Outlaw Merchants who deal with Japan

In connection with the present anti-Japanese movement arising from the rejection by Japan of the Chinese proposal to negotiate for the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dairy, the Kiangsu branch of the China National Associated General Chambers of Commerce has communicated with the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai Native City Chamber of Commerce informing them of the measures which have been adopted at a recent conference of the General Chambers of Commerce of this province.

The measures include the severence of economic relations with the Japanese and the promotion and encouragement of national manufacturing industries. Besides the enforcement of a rigid boycott against Japanese merchandise, the Kiangsu merchants have decided not to sell raw materials to Japanese firms, not to travel on Japanese boats, not to accept Japanese bank-notes for circulation, not to deposit funds with Japanese banks, not to stay in Japanese hotels and not to lease houses to Japanese tenants.

The local Chambers of Commerce are informed that any Chinese merchants violating the above measures will be "outlawed" and boycotted by their fellow traders.

Tientsin, April 25.—Announcements to the fact that no Japanese tastles will be sold after May 10th in the local Chinese restaurants were seen pasted on the wall of every room in the restaurants. They state in order that the people in the restaurant business may show their spirit in this boycott movement, it has been decided that after May 10th the following dishes will be removed from the menu: Abalone, Kan Pei, You Yu, Shark's Fins, Fungus, Epicureau Powder and Asahi Beer. The above mentioned are only to be found in Japan, so no substitutes are possible, but the Japanese Shark's Fin will be substituted with foreign fins the sea-cucumbo, the fish Bone, Canned food will use Chinese products as substitutes. The restaurants kindly request the customers not to ask for these dishes, and hope the customers will help them to carry out the boycott.

The merchants in Tientsin plan a total boycott and are listing up the Japanese goods in stock and will get rid of the present stock as soon as they can so no more Japanese goods will be sold by their stores within a short time.

Chentu Captured By General Teng

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 25.—Delayed telegrams from Chengtu show that the city was captured largely because General Liu Chen-hsun, who had been defending it decided that it was no longer profitable for him to continue to co-operate with the 1st Army and went over to General Teng Hsin-hao's side. They then easily succeeded in driving out General Liu's former confederates who fled southwards.

General Liu Wen-hui has been appointed garrison commandant of Chengtu. He and General Liu Chen-hsun are within the walls while the troops of General Teng Hsin-hao are outside trying to reorganise and settle the province.

A telegram has been received by the Government from General Yang Sen which would suggest that in his opinion the worst of the fighting in that province is ended. In this dispatch he blames his rivals for having brought so much suffering upon the people and goes on to state that the people are happier now and that they have accorded him and his troops a hearty welcome.

ELECTIONS PLEASE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—The Temps emphasises the satisfactory character of the recent elections in Algeria. Nine new members have been elected for seven years. All the new members are Algerians.

News Brevities

132 bales of raw silk, 5 bales wild and 460 vales waste silk were shipped to Marseilles and ports on the M. M. steamer Paul Lecat last Friday.

* * *

F. T. Tinsman was charged at before Commissioner Nelson E Durlon, yesterday with being drunk. He was sentenced to five days imprisonment.

* * *

Mr. W. Turner, Reuter's General Manager for the Far East has returned to Shanghhi from Pekirg.

* * *

Judge Sir Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court, Lady Turner and Miss Turner sailed on the s.s. Karmala for Hongkong.

* * *

Mr. Chester B. Weis of the United Steel Products Company sails for the United States this morning on the President Wilson on leave. His mother accompanies him.

* * *

Mrs. Carl Seitz and son are sailing on the President Wilson for San Francisco this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Pocock and Mrs. Solomon also sail on the same vessel.

* * *

Passengers for Japan ports on the President Wilson this morning include Mr. W. E. Sauer.

* * *

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs William G. Alston at Puchen on April 24.

* * *

Mr. Idzichi, the new Japanese Consul at Canton, sailed for his post on board the s.s. Shentung yesterday.

* * *

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, will leave for Peking this morning to resume his office after an extended trip in America.

* * *

In honor of Mr. Y. S. Ziar chairman of the Municipal advisory committee, the directors of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association will give a dinner at 7.30 o'clock on Tuesday night at the American Returned Students' Club, P6C Nanking Road. Mr. Ziar will sail for America and England on May 7.

* * *

The keeper of a lodging house at 313 Hankow Road was fined $20 by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday for allowing opium smoking in his establishment.

* * *

Charged with furnishing milk found to contain 15 percent of added water, the proprietor of the Loong Dah Dairy failed to appear in the Mixed Court yesterday in answer to a summons. The case was remanded one week and a warrant was ordered issued for the dairyman's arrest.

* * *

Audrey Kadrivatoff, Russian refugee found wandering on Ming-ing and apparently of unsound mind, was ordered turned over to the Chinese police by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang of the Mixed Court.

Community Church Will Give Concert At Carlton Friday

A fine musical program, to be participated in by a number of Shanghai's leading amatours will be given at the New Carlton next Friday at 9:15 p.m. under the auspices of the Community Church.

Among the artists who will give selections are Mrs. von Heidenstam, Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, Mrs. Harry Kingman, Mrs. D. Drake, Mr. W. Meyer, Mr. G. F. Dumbartoon and Mr. A. Beoner, Mrs. Fr. Sem will accompany at the piano.

Tickets for the concert are obtainable of the Chinese American Book Store and The Chocolate Shop.

Japanese And Russ Agreement Now Expected

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Tokio, April 28.—There is very probability that a successful conclusion will be reached at the Russo-Japanese trade convention under which Japanese capitalists will begin the immediate exploitation of Russian industries, mines and fishing, according to authoritative information received today.

The opening session of the conference is expected to follow a dinner to former Mayor Goto of Tokio within ten days, Goto is going to Atami for a conference with Joffe, the Soviet envoy, tomorrow, according to reports.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=68.295 francs.

Condition Of Italian Prince Still Unchanged

The condition of Prince Aimone di Savoia, cousin of the King of Italy, is still unchanged, according to a report issued at the General Hospital last night.

The Prince, who has been ill two weeks with double pneumonia, is making a hard fight for life, and because of his youth and rugged constitution, hope is still held out that he will recover, although the continued seriousness of his illness is causing great apprehension.

REICHBANK PROFITS

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 27.—The Reichsbank report for 1922 shows that the net profits amounted to 43,500,000,000 marks as compared with 565,000,000 marks in the previous year. A dividend of 40 percent has been declared as compared with 10 percent in 1921 The Government's share of the profit is 17,200,000,000 marks.

SIKH'S RELEASED

(Reuter's Service)

Lahore, April 28.—One thousand two hundred Sikh prisoners, who were convicted in connection with the Gurukabagh incidents, are being released in recognition of the assistance rendered to the Punjab Government by Akalis pending the arrival of troops at Amritsar on the occasion of the recent Hindu Moslem disturbances.

Britain Sending Mission To Canada

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 27.—Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, speaking in Birmingham today, said that the country must concentrate its attention on the Pacific Coast as an important link of the grain of the Empire. Consequently the Government were sending a Trade Commissioner to Vancouver in addition to the new Commissioners in India. The Government also hoped to increase the South American services.

Freight Movement Heavy In America

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 27.—The monthly reports of the Federal Reserve Board show continued increases in industrial production and further expansion in building operations. Freight movements have been heavier than during any corresponding period in the last four years. General production has been eight percent higher than the high peak figure in 1920. Sales in departmental stores in March were 22 percent above the figure for March, 1922.

DIAMOND CASE

The diamond fraud case, in which Messrs. R. and L. Goldmuntz are charging a Chinese broker with securing Tls. 22,000 worth of stones by means of forged bank orders, was mentioned in the Mixed Court yesterday when an application was made regarding the disposal of a number of diamonds recovered from the Yu Chong pawnshop, 92 Hankow Road.

Detective Sergeant Beer stated that the pawn shop was visited following the issue of a Mixed Court search warrant on Friday. The application involved four diamond rings, four large and two small unset stones and a pair of diamond earrings. Mr. H. D. Rodger, appearing for the complainants asked that the matter be remanded for the Belgian Assessor, who is hearing the case, which was granted. Mr. J. Em. Lemiere represented the pawn shop.

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Handsome New Building Of Chartered Bank Opened With Program Of Speeches

(Continued from Page 1)

pected that it will be entirely completed within the next two months.

MR. BARTON SPEAKS

Opening the program of speech-making at the ceremony yesterday Mr. Barton said:

"We are met today to celebrate the opening of another of those great modern buildings of which British commercial enterprise is now contributing so many to Shanghai as evidence of a belief in the future of this country and of this port.

"The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China is an institution well qualified to give such testimony, for it enjoys the proud distinction of being the oldest of the foreign banks now in existence at Shanghai with whose development it has itself grown up and where the Chartered Bank leads others may safely follow.

"The Bank's charter dates from 1853 and Shanghai was one of the first branches opened in 1857 (numbered Five then). They now number thirty-nine, scattered round the world from London to New York.

"Three other banks had opened branches in Shanghai before that date, namely The Oriental, The Chartered Mercantile and The Agra Bank. But not one of these exist today, though the site on which we now stand was formerly occupied by the Oriental Bank from whom the Chartered Bank bought it thirty years ago.

"The passing of these banks is a reminder to us that the assured position, held by British banking institutions in this country today has not been lightly won, but is the result of integrity, combined with that patient and sympathetic study of local conditions which alone can earn the confidence of foreign trader and native merchant, to which confidence this gathering bears evident witness.

STEADY PROGRESS

"The China market is rich in present and even richer in future potentialities, but it cannot be captured by storm and the steady but unsensational progress made by the Chartered Bank during the past seventy years is typical of a method of approach in keeping with the best British traditions.

"We are apt to blame the early founders of this Settlement for the lack of foresight which gave us the narrow streets and consequent congestion of today, but just as the city of London's narrow streets have failed to cramp the vision of her financiers and merchants as they grapple with the world problems which confront our own generation, so here (if we may compare small things with great) the buildings which we see springing up around us show that the dwellers in our mean streets are not blinded to the future but are prepared to raise on foundations well and truly laid during a century of friendly intercourse with the people of this country, an edifice worthy of the trade that is to be.

"We are passing through at the moment, it is true, a time of unusual difficulty both political and commercial, but we have passed through similar times before and if it be said that the difficulties confronting business in China today are greater than ever before, is it not equally true that our resources are also greater greater, that is, in accumulated experience and in wider knowledge and understanding of the great people amongst whom we dwell and in closer co-operation with whom lies the secret of our ultimate success.

HAS GREAT TRADITION

"While we admire the marble halls in which we are guests today, we know that just as in war it is the spirit of the men who handle the mighty modern weapons which really counts, so in the commercial arena, it is the spirit of the man who work in our modern skyscrapers which gives life and meaning to these buildings. The Bank which is to work here has a great tradition of service to the commercial community, a tradition which has not only brought it to its present position of eminence, but is a guarantee that dignified surroundings and larger opportunities will but act as an incentive to increase service in the future. So long as this spirit prevails in our British institutions we can face our lot with confidence.

"It cannot be without interest to a Shanghai audience to recall the fact that among the directors of the Bank is now numbered Sir John Jordan who after forty-five years spent in the service of his country in China is I doubt not glad to testify by his presence among that group of distinguished men to the essential unity between British commercial and official endeavor, and to the importance which London attaches to the Chinese portion of this Bank's wide flung activities.

"If any doubt could exist as to the ever increasing attention of which Shanghai is now deemed worthy at home, it should be dispelled by a realisation of the fact that this building has been constructed by the well known London firm of Messrs. Trollope and Colls, who having discovered Shanghai, will, we hope, find it worth while to remain to represent in China the best type of British construction.

"Mr. Scott, I thank you for the honor you have done me in asking me to be present today.

"And now let us drink to the continued prosperity of the Chartered Bank in their new home in Shanghai."

MR. SCOTT REPLIES

Mr. C. J. Scott, Manager of Chartered Bank, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Barton, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Bank it gives me much pleasure to thank you, Sir, for honoring us with your presence here today to open our new building and for the very kind remarks which you have expressed regarding our Institution, and also for the manner in which you, ladies and gentlemen, have responded to the toast which Mr. Barton has given for the prosperity of the Bank in its new quarters.

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to see so many friends here today which to me is a great compliment to the esteem in which the Bank is held in Shanghai.

"The Chartered Bank has been associated with the interests and development of Shanghai since 1856 and to the spirit of progress and improvement which has characterised the City down the long years since then the Chartered Bank now gives its expression in this handsome building. It is a solid evidence of the confidence which the directors have in the continued prosperity of the trade of Shanghai and of the potentialities of China.

"As you can imagine, this is one of the great days in my life. I have been in Shanghai on and off for more than 20 years, and I have always looked forward to the day in which the Chartered Bank would be suitably housed in a building such as we have opened today. I already have been told by many friends that the exterior is much admired and I hope that the interior now that you have had the opportunity of seeing it also has your approval.

"These offices are not quite finished and it will probably be another two weeks before we can open for business here. I was, however, anxious to have this opening in time for an old friend of mine, Mr. Alston, for many years Manager of the Bank in Yokohama and now on his way home, to be present. We worked together here in Shanghai about 30 years ago, and I know he would like to be here and carry with him in person to the directors something of what he saw and heard at the opening ceremony.

"I have to thank our contituents for having continued to support us while we were in our temporary quarters which must have been very inconvenient for them. As soon as we are able to move in here we hope to be able to reward them by giving a very efficient service. It may take us a few days to settle in but so soon as we have found our feet I am certain you will have no complaints to make.

LOOKS FOR REVIVAL

"The last few years have been very difficult ones for us all and we have had to pass through very anxious times, but I hope and trust that the opening of this new building will be a happy augury and that we shall soon see trade reviving and more prosperous times ahead for both merchants and banks.

"I have to thank our Chinese friends for their support and assistance and also for their expression of good wishes for our future success which has been expressed in such a marked manner as you will observe from the numerous gifts we have received and which adorn the front portion of this office.

"On behalf of the Bank I have also to thank our Architects, Palmer and Turner, and our Contractors, Trollope and Colls. It was due to the initiative of Colonel Logan that our Contractors came out to Shanghai, and the experiment has in every way been a success. The design of the building was carried out by Mr. Wilson and the result speaks for itself. We could not wish to be housed in a more handsome building. Our Contractors have had a great deal of difficulty to contend with, and I have to thank Mr. Richardson and Mr. Dye for the very satisfactory result of their labours.

"I give you the toast of Messrs. Palmer and Turner and Trollope and Colls and wish them many such contracts as they have had in this building."

COLONEL LOGAN SPEAKS

Col. M. H. Logan of Palmar and Turner, the architects then spoke as follows:

"Mr. Barton, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have much pleasure in returning thanks on behalf of my firm Messrs. Palmer and Turner for the very kind way in which Mr. Scott has spoken of us.

Mr. C. L. Wilson, one of my partners, should really be returning thanks, as he is the actual architect of the building, but he is too bashful, and so it has fallen to my lot to reply for him and the other members of the staff who have taken a large share in the design and superintendence of the erection of this building. In this connection I would mention the name of Mr. F. A. Collard.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not take up your time with a long description of the building you now see before you, or recount the achievements of the principal contractors Messrs. Trollope and Colls, whose Manager, Mr. Richardson, I see beside me, and who, I believe, proposes presently to himself thank Mr. Scott on behalf of his firm for the appreciative manner in which he has spoken of the firm's services and those of their various sub-contractors.

"The conduct of a large building operation such as this, like the course of true love does not always run smoothly and the Architects unfortunately in many cases find themselves at loggerheads with either the building owner or the contractors and sometimes with both. In this case however no regrettable differences of opinion have arisen, and I rejoice to say that Mr. Scott, Messrs. Trollope & Colls and ourselves still remain friends.

"I do not propose to detain you much longer, but one very pleasant duty still devolves upon me: It is usually the prerogative of the architects on the occasion of the opening of a new building to present a key to the person who performs the ceremony, but in this instance at the request of the Contractors we have surrendered our privilege, and have allowed them to present to Mr. Barton the handsome key with which the gates were unlocked on his entrance into the building this morning.

"Although it would have given us great pleasure to present this key to Mr. Barton, we acceded to Messrs. Trollope & Colls' request, and on our part we would ask Mrs. Scott to accept from us a small memento of the occasion, this platinum watch set in brilliants; on the back of it is engraved Mrs. Scott's name with the date of this ceremony, and I hope that it may serve to remind her in future years of this memorable event.

"Mrs. Scott, may I on behalf of Messrs. Palmer & Turner ask you to accept this small memento.

"Mr. Scott, on behalf of Mr. Wilson and those members of the Staff of my firm who have been associated with him on this building, I thank you very much indeed for the kind remarks which you have made about our efforts."

REPLIES FOR CONTRACTORS

Mr. H. Richardson, managing director of Trollope and Colls (Far East) Ltd., said:

"Mr. Barton, ladies and gentlemen: I must thank you very much for all the kind remarks which have been made concerning the work which my firm has carried out here. This is the second building which we have now completed in Shanghai, and I feel I may say that we have done our best to improve building work generally in this City.

"I and my firm are proud to have been associated with the Chartered Bank in this undertaking, and I trust that the opening of this building will mark the opening of a new era of increased prosperity for the Bank towards which (I hope I may be permitted to say) the efforts of Mr. Scott and his colleagues have been so ably and whole-heartedly directed.

"Again I must acknowledge with gratitude the encouragement which you, gentlemen, and others in Shanghai, have given me in the work now completed and still to be carried out, and it is with a sincere appreciation of that encouragement that I assure you it has been of no little assistance to me in overcoming those difficulties which are naturally attendant upon such undertakings as those my firm are now engaged in. I hope I may look forward to the continuance of your good will and that the future activities of my firm will be equally deserving of the kind sentiments which on this occasion you have been good enough to express."

Unbalanced Diet Injuring Filipinos

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, P. I., April 12.—Unbalanced diet and intestinal parasite infection are claimed by the officials of the Philippine Health service as the chief factors of the low vitality of the Filipinos.

A national campaign is about to be launched for the purpose of teaching the people to maintain a balanced diet and combat the intestinal parasites in order to "raise their vitality to a higher level and maintain standard of health compatible with a progressive people."

Britain's Premier To Take Vacation

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 27.—Mr. Bonar Law, with the King's approval, leaves London immediately for a short sea voyage.

The Prime Minister will return for the meeting of Parliament after the Whitsuntide recess, when, his medical advisers assure him, there is every prospect of his voice being completely restored.

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Mourning for vanished YESTERDAY and waiting for TOMORROW, millions pass their lives and lose the only thing of which life is made——TODAY. What is the trouble with us, that so many waste time on YESTERDAY and TOMORROW, and so few USE TODAY? Today is right here! Today means Do It Now! YESTERDAY means Regretting. TOMORROW means PLANNING, DREAMING——building castles in the air!

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TO LET, sixteen roomed house, well designed, and good location. Rent monthly 120 Taels. Bathroom furnished if desired. Located 323A Weihaiwei Road. Apply Surze Hu, or phone W. 468. 58366 M 3

TO LET, six roomed dwelling house, 656 Avenue Joffre. Two baths, porch, servants' quarters, garden, completely furnished, immediate occupancy. Replies to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS. 58375 A 29

TO LET for balance of our lease which can be extended, an excellent ground floor. Best part Central district, at a very cheap rental, owing to our leaving China, immediate possession. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS. 58368 M 1

TO LET, eight rooms, three sanitary baths, modern garage, garden. Furniture to be taken over. French Concession, near trams. Suitable for family or small boarding house. Rent Tls. 160. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS. 58368 M 1

TO LET, modern six rooms, three baths, attic, sanitary garden, garage. French Concession, near New American School. Furniture to be taken over at best offer before May 15. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS. 58368 M 1

TO LET, near Hongkew Park, nicely furnished six roomed house with servants' quarters. Cheap rent Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS. 58338 M 1

TO LET, from the first of June until the first of November, beautifully furnished (detached) house in the Western district. Two bedrooms, two baths (modern plumbing), dining room, living room, modern kitchen, spacious hallway and reception room, nice garden and two garages. Only responsible married couple considered. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS. 58324 M 2

TO LET, house, 170 Bubbling well Road, near Seymour Road, six large rooms, two attic rooms, garage and tennis court. Further particulars by personal interview. Zimmerman. 35 Jinkee Road, 58284 M 2

FURNISHED, modern five room semi-detached house, French-town. Rent reasonable. Available May 1st Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS. 58290 A 29

TO LET, in French Concession, newly built houses situated at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Route Stanislas Chevalier; seven rooms, two bathrooms, flush closet, cold and hot water installations, kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 85 per month. For Particulars apply to Compradore office. CREDIT FRANCO CHINOIS, No. 31 Avenue Edward VII Telephone Central 5555. 58257 A 29

TO LET, furnished house, three rooms, kitchen, bath, verandah gas, telephone. Cheap rent. Lease one year. French Concession. 461 Rue Auguste Boppe. Apply 1 to 7 p.m. 58315

DANCING CLASSES

WANTED by young gentleman, lessons in dancing. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS. 58437 M 1

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Vacant With Board, two large furnished rooms, suitable as a flat. Meals served privately if desired.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road
55625

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms vacant. Pleasant and quiet surroundings. Western district. Moderate charges. Apply at No. 12, Tsong Chow Road. 58458 M 2

CENTRAL DISTRICT, an airy, comfortable room, with bath, suitable for one or two bachelors. Apply 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate. 58455 A 29

WELL furnished single rooms, also double rooms. Excellent board. Moderate charge, near the tram. Apply 59E, Range Road. 58456 A 29

TO LET, well furnished rooms, with separate baths, with or without board. Private family. Very quiet place. 11, Tsongchow Private Road, behind Burlington Hotel. 58454 A 29

TO LET, one large room, with bathroom attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or 'phone West 1912. 58403 M 1

NEWLY furnished rooms, in French Concession, up-to-date sanitation, excellent table, one minute from tram lines. Apply 35B, Rue Bourgeat, (corner Rue Du Lieutenant Petiot and Rue Bourgeat). 58415 M 5

LARGE double elegantly furnished bedroom, with modern private bath, mosquito proof, excellent cuisine, tennis, garden, garage. Telephone West 3109, 633 Rue Ratard. 58425 M 5

TO LET, furnished double room, closed verandah, bathroom attached, also single room. 19 Nanzing Road. 58399 M 3

LARGE well furnished room, with private bath, overlooking garden. Telephone N. 1667. 50 Range Road. Reasonable. 58401 M 1

LARGE well furnished double room, with bath, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Near Kalee Hotel. Excellent table. Telephone Central 797. T. F. 151

TO LET rooms in modern building Broadway. Rent $15 to 25 per month. Apply 78, Broadway. 58274 A 29

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with verandah and separate baths, full board or without, private family, quiet location. Apply 6 Ward Road. 58348 A 29

WELL furnished rooms, excellent table, moderate charge, good position, geyser, Telephone North 2694, also flats without board. Apply 17, East Seward Road. 58379 A 29

EIGHTEEN QUINSAN GARDENS. Best food in Shanghai, American home cooking. Every room with, private bath (hot water), verandahs. Clean surroundings. 58241 A 29

CENTRAL, well furnished single room, without board, for gentleman. Hot and cold water. Telephone. Attendance. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS. 58311 A 29

FURNISHED rooms, bathroom attached, $80 to 140 single, 140 to 190 double. Cuisine and service excellent. 34 Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 58319 M 6

TO LET, furnished room with verandah, bathroom attached, 432, Avenue Joffre. 58320 M 1

TO LET, well furnished rooms, with private bathroom. Telephone. With board if desired. 8B, Miller Road. 58323 A 29

TO LET, large well furnished bed sitting room with private bath. Board optional. Near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 2855. 58192

TO LET, one attic room, in French family, with all modern conveniences, near French Park. Moderate price. W. 3125. 127, Route Vallon. 58266 A 29

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

9 HANKOW ROAD, to let, large and small furnished rooms, with board, private bathrooms. Tel. C. 2321. Apply Mrs. Benn. 58346 M 1

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with board to let by day or month, bathrooms and verandahs, attached, conveniently situated. Opposite Race Course and kitchen under personal supervision. 72, Bubbling Well Road. 58339 M 22

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 6039

SINZA LODGE. Residential Country Hotel under British supervision. We have two double and one single room, well furnished, and sanitary bathrooms. Hot and cold water in every room. Moderate terms. Two minutes from trams. Tel. W. 3509, 134, Sinza Road. 58184

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

THE Bubbling Well Private Hotel, 103 Bubbling Well Road. To let, with board, large and well furnished rooms with private bathrooms attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please apply at above address or 'phone West 805. 58247 A 29

ROOMS TO LET, large sleeping porch ideal for Summer, suitable for couple or two friends, also single rooms. Breakfast only. Telephone North 2072. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace. 57934 A 29

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE or to let. from 15th May for one year or more, well furnished eight roomed house in French Concession, near new American School, with drawing room, dining room, smoking room, five bedrooms, three tiled sanitary bathrooms, steam heat, closed verandah, garage, garden, etc. Furniture to be taken over. Phone: W. 2536. 58284 M 2

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED. Russian lessons twice or three times a week. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS. 58437 M 1

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, in French-town or near, room or flat, with bathroom attached, use of kitchen. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS. 58349 A 29

FURNISHED flat wanted by bachelors. Western district preferred. Must have two bedrooms, sole use of modern bathroom and kitchenette. Will employ own servants. State terms. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS. 58364 A 29

FEVERISH FABLES

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE apartment to let, unfurnished, four rooms and bath, hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing, use of garage. Apply 121 Rue Massenet or phone West 1985. 58428 A 29

CHARMING flat to let in town, from May 1st, inclusive board and service, suitable for a couple or four bachelors. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS. 58387 A 29

FLAT of two rooms. Kitchen, nice garden, to let. Detached house. Apply 66 Ward Road. 58380 M 1

FLAT consisting of two rooms and attic, to let immediately, near Hongkew Park. Furniture to be taken over. Cheap rent. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS. 58335

FURNISHED FLAT to let, French-town. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS. 58360 A 29

TO LET, well furnished two roomed flat, with kitchen, bathroom, or separate room, southern view. Telephone. Apply 34, Wayside Road. 58318 M 1

MISCELLANEOUS

LITERARY man desires to consult recent file of "The English Review." Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS. A 29

EXCHANGE AND MART

CEILING fan 110 volts with lampes attached, guaranteed good working order, for sale. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS. 58385 A 29

FOR SALE, Harley Davison motorcycle with side-car, recently overhauled and painted good running order. Cash price Tls. 380. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS. 58434 A 29

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

FOR SALE: Fast riding pony with saddle and bridle. Will accept reasonable offer. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS. 58397 M 5

LUCILE, 8 New Carlton Building has a few beautiful Paris models, suitable for the Races. Also French Millinery department. Orders taken. 58388 A 29

FOR SALE, Radio set complete $40.00. Spirola concert loud speaker $30.00. Liberty receiving tube $10.00. Socket $2.00. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS. 58382 M 1

FOR SALE. The centre board yacht "La Mouette" now lying in the lovely Tsien Tang river at Hangchow. Length 30 feet. Teak hull and deck in excellent condition, spars and sails complete. Two bunk cabin fitted with ice box and chest of drawers. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS. 58381 M 1

FOR SALE. Owner leaving Shanghai, operating-room furniture consisting of operating-table, glass-top specialists table, castle sterilizer, and basin stand all new and in excellent condition. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS. 58383 A 21

FOR SALE: Moutrie up-right piano, in excellent condition. Any reasonable offer will be considered. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS. 58383 A 29

FOR SALE: XRay plant for 110 volt current, fully equipped and in working order. Owner leaving China. Includes 10 K. W. Bush Electric transformer Bush Electric control table, vertical-horizontal fluroscopic table, radiographic tabl, complete with tube holder (Scheidel Western XRay Co.), and other numerous working accessories. Also Victor sinusoidal and galvanic outfit, nearly new and in perfect order. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS. 58383 A 29

FOR SALE, one Australian riding horse, also broken to harness, five years old, acclimated, very strong, sound, fast. Apply at stable 4 Jessfield Road. 58279 A 29

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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Amount Enclosed. Mex. $_____ Signature _____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. Minimum Charge Twenty Words

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6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

NEXT MAIL TO UNITED STATES GOES TUESDAY

President Wilson, Delayed, Sails This Morning For San Francisco

Following the sailing of the President Wilson this morning for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu the next mail for the United States will be distributed on the President Jefferson next Tuesday. The Wilson, which was due to sail yesterday, was delayed to shift cargo. The liner is due in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 10.30 o'clock. It is expected that the steamer will sail at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and is to arrive in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama the day the Wilson is arriving in San Francisco. In case the Jefferson has more than 26 feet draft, then two tides will be needed to put it to sea, and the sailing time will be postponed to the noon hour.

No mail from America is expected before May 4, and with the arrival of the Nyanza yesterday afternoon, the next mail from Europe is due on the Cordilliere about May 12.

The Empress of Asia is due at Woosung from Vancouver on May 4, and the President Madison, on which a heavy mail is expected, will arrive in Shanghai from Seattle on May 7.

The Taiyo Maru of T.K.K. is scheduled to leave Woosung for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu next Tuesday. The P. and O. steamer Soudan is expected to leave Bombay for Shanghai and ports the same day that the Taiyo is leaving Woosung.

The Sardinia, also of P. and O. which sailed from London on March 29 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on May 3.

CHESTER GRANTS NOT DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

French and Turkish envoys deny Lausanne report

(French Wireless)

Paris, April 27.—It is reported from Lausanne that the report emanating from American sources stating that General Pelle and Ismet Pasha had a lengthy discussion over the Chester concession with a result that Turks are ready to renew the pourparlers on the financial basis of 1914, is groundless.

In the course of general negotiations between the chiefs of the French and Turkish delegations this particular matter did not have any place in the discussions.

The financial and economic committees will meet in the afternoon. General Pelle Montagna and Sir Horace Rumbold will have a conference with Ismet Pasha. The Director of the Ottoman Bank has arrived in Lausanne.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 27.—A telegram from Lausanne declares; unfounded certain reports from American sources, stating that General Pelle and Ismet Pasha have had long discussions on the Chester concession and that as a result the Turks are ready to resume negotiations on the financial basis of 1914. In the course of the general discussions between the heads of the French and Turkish delegations this particular subject did not arise.

The financial and economic committees met this afternoon.

General Pelle, Signor Montagna and Sir Horace Rumbold conferred with Ismet Pasha.

The Manager of the Ottoman Bank has arrived at Lausanne.

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, April 27.—M. Vorowsky, the Russian Soviet representative in Rome and one of the delegates of the former Russian Delegation at Lausanne, arrived here today and notified the Secretary-General that he was prepared to receive any communications with regard to the Lausanne Conference. M. Vorowsky will call on Ismet Pasha.

China's Trade With Australia Grows

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, March 28.—Official figures issued in China disclose that imports in Melbourne relative to Australian trade with China disclose that imports for the quarter ended December 31 last aggregated £212,929, to which silk piece goods (£27,780) and lace for attire (£22,264) were the largest individual contributors, closely followed by nuts and tea. Australian exports to the Republic during the same period totalled £206,231 including sandalwood (£39,512), Butter (£27,318), Fish (£25,418), and leather (£20,000).

Australians Feel Need Of Ship Line For China Trade

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, March 28.—The Australasian Manufacturer, Sydney, commenting on the inauguration of a new shipping service between China and Australia, states: "It is not enough to produce Australian goods, or even to advertise their excellent qualities; it is also necessary to have ships to carry them, if we are to build up an Australian trade in the East. We hope the Chungwha Navigation Company will reap a rich reward for its course and enterprise, and that it will help in a substantial way to increase trade between the Chinese Republic and the Australian Commonwealth."

Correspondence

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

PATIENCE, MYRTLE, PATIENCE

Sir: Heavenly sakes! Isn't the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank going to put its flagstaff on top of that dome?

MYRTLE.

SAILORS OBSERVE "MOTHER'S DAY" WITH SERVICES

American Gobs To Wear White Carnations Today

"Mother's Day" will be observed at the Navy "Y" today and every sailor in port who calls at the headquarters will be given a white carnation, the symbol of "Mother's Day," to wear.

Special services will be held this morning on board the U.S.S. Huron while this evening a song service will take place at the Navy "Y."

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury will speak on "Mother's Day" after which Mr. and Mrs. Joel H. Black will sing a group of vocal duets Miss Alice Fitch contributes vocal solos; Miss Ethel Lacey recite. "Somebody's Mother," and Miss Frances Taylor give a group of piano solos.

This promises to be a busy week for the sailors.

Monday night the Navy "Y" will show "The Dub" featuring Wallace Reid and on Tuesday a large sight seeing party will go to Soochow for their May Day outing with the Navy "Y." Mr. A. C. Ellis will be in charge of the excursion. Donkey bells will jingle merrily as the stream of donkey riding bluejackets and marines wends its way through the crowded streets of old Soochow and over the high bridges of the Grand Canal. At night they will be brought back to the Navy "Y" to look at moving pictures.

Wednesday night is the big Navy "Y" dance for sailors at the Masonic Hall. The dance is under the auspices of the American Woman's Club and Mrs. John Nichols and Mrs. E. Harrison King are in charge of arrangements. Mr. George Fitch will be floor manager. During intervals there will be children's dances. The U. S. S. Huron Band will furnish the music.

INDIAN BANK CLOSES

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, April 27.—The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, has closed its doors.

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, April 28.—The closing of the Alliance Bank of Simla is due to heavy losses and customers' withdrawals. The Imperial Bank of India is prepared forthwith to repay 50 percent on all classes of deposits subject to liquidation under its surveillance. Further dividends will be paid in due course.

Negotiations since the beginning of the year to associate the Alliance Bank with other more powerful banks in order to restore confidence in its stability have proved fruitless.

Women's Club Calendar

Monday, April 30, at 5:15 p.m. "Robin Hood" under auspices of the B.W.A. Dramatic Section at the Cercle Sportif Francais.

Needlecraft Section of B.W.A. at club headquarters.

Tuesday, May 1—General meeting American Woman's Club at Old Carlton, Ningpo Road, Musical program. Literary department meeting B.W.A. headquarters at 5:15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 2—Navy "Y" dance for sailors at Masonic Hall under direction American Woman's club. American Woman's Club Gardening section 10 a.m. at 1 Route Ghisi.

"Robin Hood" under auspices of Dramatic Section of B.W.A. at Cercle Sportif Francais at 5:15 o'clock.

Friday, May 4—Gardening Section B.W.A. meeting in Mrs. Craddock's Garden, 76 Route de Say Zong. Mr. Macgregor will speak.

Banque Committee Will Investigate

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 28.—The magistrate examining the charges against the former Directors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has appointed a committee of three financial experts to ascertain the source of the 3,400,000 francs which Senator Andre Berthelot paid to his brother, M. Philippe Berthelot. Senator Andre Berthelot declares that he made this on stock exchange speculations.

Queensland Seeks Orders For Coal

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, March 28.—The Government make an effort to secure a portion of the orders sent out from the Far East for coal. It proposes to equip its mine at Bowen with electricity, electric coal-cutters, and electric locomotives. The Ministry has also reduced the price of coal from the State mines, from 26-7d per ton to £1 per ton, at the pitmouth.

REISS FAILURE

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 28.—It is generally believed that the failure of Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Limited, will not lead to further unfavorable developments.

MARVEL "WHIRLING SPRAY" SYRINGE

The Marvel Whirling Spray Syringe is the most successful and perfect ladies syringe on the market sold for ladies

Marvel. 40. Canton Road. SHANGHAI.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

SAVOY HOTEL

MODERATE RATES

A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

LAWYERS

¶ Some lawyers wear glasses all the time; some only wear them part of the time; some wear them who should not and still others do not wear them who should.

¶ Thirty years' practical experience in eyesight testing has given us the ability to determine by careful examination whether glasses are needed or not.

¶ If glasses are not needed our examination shows it and we are as frank to advise against the use of glasses as we are to advise their use.

¶ In fact our profession is not so much to make glasses as it is to advise people how to take the best care of their eyes.

¶ We could tell you a lot about our facilities for serving you but could state the case better in person and would appreciate your presence in our Office on a friendly visit of inspection.

¶ May we have that pleasure?

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NEW SPRING and SUMMER SUITINGS

MACBETH, GRAY & Co.

TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS—OUTFITTERS

The Only House In Shanghai Devoted Exclusively To Men's Requirements

20 NANKING ROAD *Tel. C. 4247*

SALE LACES *SALE*

All goods BELOW cost.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE OUR

REAL LACES, CUT WORK LINEN

Drawn Work Chinese Linen Handkerchiefs

ON SALE AT

CHI CHANG COMPANY

1297 Broadway

SALE LACES *SALE*

$100,000,000.00 EGG LOSS in 1922

Through eggs not properly packed or candled

How Much Do You Lose

by buying eggs not properly packed or candled?

Smashing Eggs Expensive

$100,000,000 Egg Loss In America In 1922

Washington, April 16.

Department records show an estimate of $100,000,000 lost in 1922 through broken and spoiled eggs, due almost entirely to careless handling. At least half of the loss was sustained by poultrymen and wholesale and retail dealers through broken eggs, the other half largely through their neglecting to candle their eggs before delivering them to consumers. Ordinary bags, paper cartons and the like offer no protection to eggs. Four million cases more eggs were consumed in 1922 than in any previous year, with even a greater surplus expected this year. It is conservatively estimated that the United States ate 36,500,000,000 eggs last year.

"EGGSELL"

(Excel Eggs)

CAREFULLY CANDLED PROPERLY PACKED

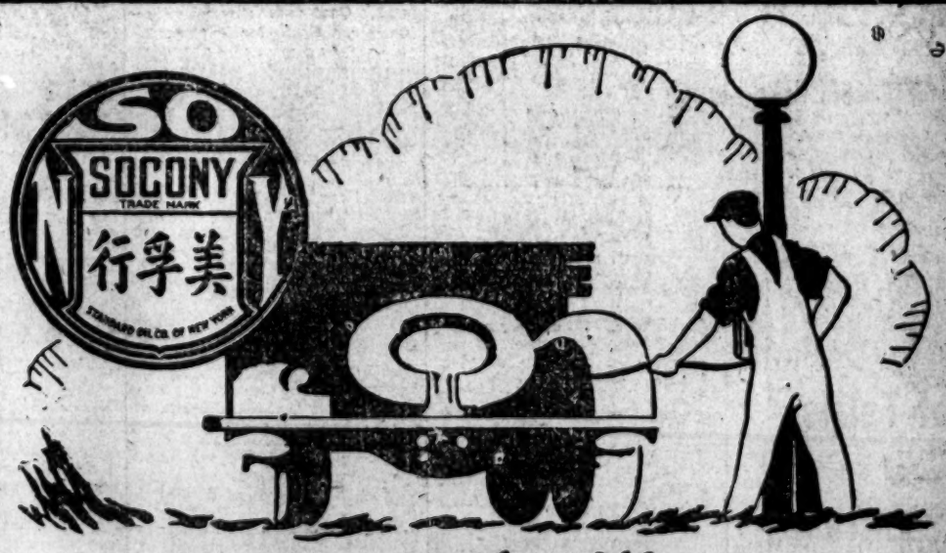
"EGGSELLS" are candled and inspected with the aid of the Rakusen "EGGS RAY" (X-Ray) Electric Machine, under expert foreign supervision, every egg stamped, packed twelve in a neat, clean, sealed carton guaranteed weight, guaranteed fresh and delivered daily direct to your home. Your satisfaction is therefore assured.

RAKUSEN'S

"EGGSELL"

"The freshest egg that money can buy"

TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR REGULAR SUPPLY N. 64



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PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

-:- Correspondence -:-

SHANSI FAMINE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: The present famine in the S. W. corner of Shansi Province is somewhat different from those so common in other places where causes are to be found in official neglect, excessive population, chronic poverty, and so forth. Here the area affected include usually wealthy villages, and a number of large and important places of commercial importance engaged in the export of cotton, hides, tobacco, sesamum, etc.

At a time where, in line with the progressive policy of the enlightened Governor Yen, educational and social reforms were being pushed in all directions, exceptionally protracted periods of drought have ruined successive harvests and last autumn prevented the sowing of this year's wheat. As the bulk of the farmer population live on the produce of their own farms, even the otherwise fairly well-to-do are unable to purchase a sufficiency of grain for their families at the enhanced prices prevailing. Relief measures have been carried on by the village councils, the "hsien" authorities and the Provincial Government. As the Provincial wheat crop will do little to materially assist the situation generally, spread over twenty-two famine stricken counties, relief is needed up till July or August.

The local Committee for the Hotung Famine Area, discussing an appropriation from the International Famine Relief Commission last week decided that double the sum offered would be required to carry out even one distribution which was deemed desirable at the end of the period before the Autumn harvest.

And this leaves no margin for special calls that may arise to relieve exceptional conditions. Gruel kitchens are needed for women and children, for the aged and afflicted in some of the large cities.

The interruption of the village schools is a specially sad feature, for as is well known good progress was being made in establishing and maintaining modernised schools for both boys and girls.

In appealing to the generosity of the foreign communities the Committee feel that in this case it is not a matter of undertaking what the Chinese should do themselves to relieve their own people in distress, but in view of what the Governor, local officials, and others have done, and in view of the calamity, immediate financial help will be well placed. Lives will be saved, promising youth get needed nourishment, good feeling engendered and wor... real humanitarian value accomplished.

The treasurer of the Committee on the spot, is Rev. J. Th. Sandberg, Shansi International Famine Relief Commission (Hotung Branch) Yuncheng, Shansi, from whom further information can be obtained or from the undersigned.

Relying on the readers of THE CHINA PRESS to help tide over this crisis.

I am, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
ROBERT GILLIES.
Kiangchow, Shansi, April 20, 1923

SING SONG GIRLS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: I have read with much interest the correspondence recently appeared in your paper on the question as to whether or not it is justified to include the Sing Song Girl Houses among the establishments that are to be recommended to be closed, by the Moral Welfare League, and, as one who wishes to render some good to the community, will crave the hospitality of your valuable paper for the expression of my humble opinion upon this matter.

The work of the Moral Welfare League will be far from being complete and thorough should it fail to effect the closing of Sing Song Girl Houses in its district. It will take books to tell of all the evils that such houses wrought upon the community; fortunes wasted, careers ruined, families destroyed, and, worst of all these, decent lawful wives suffered unutterable miseries, which far surpass those of a pitiful widow, simply because the master of the house has to "transact business" in the S.S.G.H. and could not be free to come home until the hen crows at day break.

In order to get great face in the S.S.G.H. and to satisfy their charming inmates, sons of wealthy families, in an effort to find the necessary money, resort to the selling of properties handed down by ancestors. All old Shanghailanders must be aware of cases where these wealthy sons were reduced to extreme poverty through their wanton waste of money upon sing song girls, whose love are measured by the pocket of the patron only, the man never goes into their tender heart.

Keep a watch on the embezzlement cases in the court and we will find that the cause of a majority of them is traceable to the S.S.G.H. Shop assitants and simple business men who have had no money of their own, resort to the money belonging to other people, satisfy the girls and thus automatically their own craving appetite. Money has to be found by the elders and relatives to make up the deficiency or else the embezzler is cast into prison, thus the family is grieved to death and the young man's prospect of credit in business is gone for ever.

The rich ones buy the sing song girl for an additional wife at a price far exceeding the amount spent during the ceremony of their lawful marriage, only to be followed by a serious bargain as to the number of nights that he would spend from then with the lawful wife in a month or a week. An agreement to mutual satisfaction in a case like this can never be arrived at. Further, some worthy husbands will see fit that he should, commencing from the day his charming girl came into the family, stop to ever after put his feet into the room of the lawful wife and also refrain from then to exchange any words with her. Now, hate and quarrel become daily occurrence in the family. Relations and friends have to come to meditate between husbands and wives! What a beautiful home this is and especially what an example for the young ones to see! Is there any thing that can inflict a higher injustice to the lawful wife?

Now, in a great many cases, the charming girl, having become accustomed to be admired by dozens of men during her "business" period, would feel incontent to be only in the company of the devoted lord, whose age often is bigger than that of her father; and after enduring this solitude for a short time would cause such disturbances in the family culminating with a threat of doing away with her own life should she be not allowed to be free from the house at once, that the poor lord comes to realise that to secure peace, the only way is to part with the pet.

Evils do not go alone, any invitation to a dinner in the S.S.G.H. is always meant to join a gambling party. Any guest who declines to gamble will indeed lose face and will see the most defiant glance from the girl that he ever saw elsewhere; for it is principally upon the gambling table that the girl's income is derived from. Now in gambling, especially in S.S.G.H. we meet all sorts of strangers and among them are easily mixed with professional gamblers who only swindle and cheat and who can in one night take to his pocket the entire fortune of others, which sometimes are only accumulated through years or generation. Cases are not wanting where suicide is committed as a result of having come in contact with these swindlers.

The S.S.G.H. therefore, is a place that should go out of existence, no matter how long it has existed in the history of China. In some interior cities, such houses are prohibited, especially in the district where the notorious Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang last ruled. Let those who advocate that such houses are worthy amusement places and beneficial to the commercial public, say whether or not they like their sons to frequent them. In my opinion, an invitation to a restaurant commands more respect and shows a deeper sincerity than one to a S.S.G.H. and nowhere will insure more privacy for business conference than the home, if the office is not good enough.

Some would, however, say that since concubinage is recognised by law in China, the S.S.G.H. must be maintained as they are the places where the needed girls are obtained from; and that it is to get offspring as demanded by filial piety that concubines must be had when the lawful wife is fruitless. The fact that concubinage is recognised by law in China is a curse, and a most shameful one; it is a weak point in the law which should have been wiped out long ago since Western education and more advanced idea have come to play in China. Any right thinking person should, therefore, not seize this opportunity to argue in favor of the S.S.G.H. And if the installing of a concubine is really necessary for off-spring, let poor home girls fill their places, which would not be difficult if proper guarantee is given that unanimous agreement has been obtained from the lawful wife and that due respect and proper treatment would be accorded to her and also that any children she may bear will be taught to only recognise the concubine as the proper mother and not the lawful wife as hitherto the case. Children from the home girls ought to be better than those from S.S.G.H. But in the majority of cases the concubine is only bought for pleasure; the lawful wife has already fully answered the responsibilities thrown upon her by filial piety.

Since there is practically no chance for the S.S.G.H. to be of any benefit to the community and since there is an abundance of evils caused by it, and as in order to redress the unutterable wrongs inflicted upon the lawful wifes in China, from the point of moral welfare, may we expect that the Moral Welfare League stick, to its original recommendation to close the S.S.G.H. in its district?

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Canton At Work

BY A. E. GRANTHAM

Perhaps there is no city in the world which gets through more muscular and manual work than Canton. To one or the other every Cantonese seems inevitably to be born; indeed it is not too much to say that many of them begin to be trained to it before they are born, for numbers of the boats and barges, which absorb a good quarter of the population are worked chiefly or even entirely by women—small girls, young girls, expectant mothers, nursing mothers, grey haired grandmothers—and while they are straining every muscle of their wiry bodies steering, poling, pushing their craft, newly hatched bits of humanity lead a strange see-saw existence strapped to the backs of their mothers or sisters in a piece of red cloth cleverly imitating the pouch of the kangaroo, so writes A. E. Grantham in the Far Eastern Times.

The rhythm of steering, poling, pushing boats is their only lullaby, the first and most persistent motion to fill their awakening consciousness, and thus insensibly it becomes one with the rhythm of their own blood. Hence the extraordinary skill with which heavy barges, light skiffs, medium-sized boats loaded with fragile pottery, can all be crowded together and pass each other in narrow canals without any crushing or colliding.

The muscular work performed by the shore population also begins early and ends late, and also falls as much on the shoulders of the women and children as on that of grown men. Horses only exist in a very few and lamentably emaciated specimens, nor are the majority of the narrow, slippery streets at all suited to horse traffic. Consequently their work is done by human beasts of burden. Teams of women harnessed to heavily loaded carts with two or three helpers pushing from behind, teams of lads, teams of men, mixed teams of men and women pull, haul, push and drag trucks, crammed with every conceivable kind of raw material or finished merchandise, or wheelbarrows groaning under a green weight of vegetables, or squeaking with a load of live pigs in wicker cages. Then there is the mass of rickshaws, for the conveyance of the human cargo, which slender-limbed coolies pull along the big roads with a fair degree of rapidity. But this draught work, great as it is, cannot compare with the quantity of carrying labor which also conveys human beings in elegant sedan chairs, which seizes upon and distributes the goods brought to the Bund from across great oceans, shifts the articles produced locally, brings the immense amount of produce grown in the country around, even in the country beyond distant mountain ranges, to be dropped into the hungry jaws of Canton. And all these goods tied up or compressed in bags, bundles, boxes, however heavy, however fragile, however fragrant, however unclean, balance from the two ends of a bamboo pole resting on one human shoulder—no doubt hardened into the horniness of a rhinoceros hide, for no pad is ever used to avoid friction or mitigate pressure.

If all the weights thus moved in the course of the year were to be added up, the amount would run into millions of tons; nor can the number of carriers by whom it is moved be computed at less than several tens of thousands. In fact hardly any of the poor of Canton, male or female, young or old, seem to be able to work at all without dangling a bundle of some kind from that favorite bamboo pole which seems to have become part and parcel of their anatomy. Only the beggars carry nothing beyond the burden of their ulcers and their deformities, and the beggars do not walk, they crawl on stumps which may have been arms or feet, or they lie doubled up on the roadside, their faces in the dust and the mire, a weird groaning incantation for the pity that puts a few coppers into their begging bowl, proceeding from their raucous throats. There are many beggars—blind, lame, diseased, unkempt, unwashed, a whining is their profession, the only privilege of which fate has not deprived them.

The rest of the poor have none of the harassed, jaded looks, the bloodless complexions, so common in the great commercial centers of the West. Their capacity for jokes and laughter seems unfailing, in spite of the heavy and perpetual tax on their physical strength; or should it be said because of it? For when people perspire abundantly every day, much bile and quarrelsomeness evaporate harmlessly instead of condensing to dangerous explosives, as they are apt to do where all muscular effort is thrown on machinery, and human activity is limited to brain-work.

Side by side with all this muscular strain going on in streets and lanes, on canals and rivers, a prodigious amount of manual labor is performed inside shops and sheds, houses and hidden courtyards.

It has been compared to the activity of a bee-hive or an ant-hill. But there is much of the spider quality about it, with this spreading of delicate webs in which to enmesh the purchasing power of the unwary passer-by—and a mole quality as well—these hundreds of toilers bent over the work of their hands, blind to everything else, leading a semi-subterraneous existence in the warm twilight of their burrows. Yet the dominant note, the one that inspires and controls all the others, is self-like ingenuity; for these slender amazingly articulate fingers, vibrant with a purposeful sensitiveness, instinctive with inherited skill, impossible to our heavier hands, have something superhuman about them, and make one understand the glamour of magic which enshrined the great craftsmen of old.

As to the materials on which this marvellous energy spends itself its variety is boundless: products from the depths of the earth and the sea, spoils from the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. Of the latter, ivory in particular is manipulated with a dexterity that transforms massive tusks into fans of lacelike transparency, exquisite trifles and perforations.

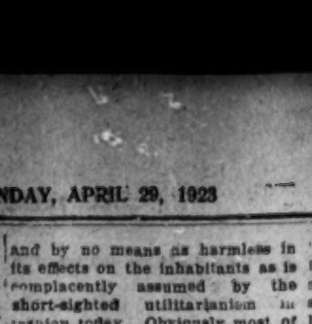
Silks comes next, of which enormous quantities are knotted into heavy fringes, embroidered into gorgeous shawls to swathe the shoulders of some black-eyed, may be even black-skinned, beauty on the eastern shores of the Pacific. And there is a plaiting of grass into rain coats, of fibres into mats, of bamboo-canes into chairs, a carving of wood, a soldering of brass, a pasting and lacquering of boxes, a painting of porcelain, a chiselling of marble, a hammering of metal, a cutting of jade, a polishing of amber, a threading of pearls, and such a multiplicity of productive activities as to outclass machinery not only in the quality and cheapness of the articles produced. For those who make a fetish of machine-industries, believing there is no road to present wealth or future progress except through the rush and frenzy of an elaborate factory system, Canton stands there as a complete vindication of the efficiency of handicrafts, a continuing proof that goods can be made in quantities amply sufficient to feed the great world markets yet at rates not exceeding local purchasing power while fully providing for the proper housing, clothing and feeding of a large population above all in a manner ensuring the happiness and relative independence of the workers. Machinery is necessarily dependent on outside sources of power; for the control of these dehumanising wars, outrageous knaveries and violences are constantly indulged in. It is not an accident that the age of machine-worship coincides with the age of the most murderous war, the most cruel peace, on record. Handicrafts depending only on the skill developed by teaching and inheritance in those millions of supple fingers, armed with tools inexpensive to make and easy to own, tend to enhance the cohesion and economic independence of family life. Further, by giving play to the creative faculty in human imagination, which after all is the purest and most constantly flowing source of human happiness, it makes for a peaceful and contented frame of mind, a far better soil for moral virtues than the irritable, unstable, unsatisfied mentality of modern factory workers.

This then is Canton's claim to distinction, the way in which it has built up a large and prosperous emporium of trade and manufacture almost entirely on the quantity of its muscular and the quality of its manual energy. That its mental achievements should be equally remarkable can hardly be expected from a city which was only founded because its location on a tidal river near the boundary of a large empire made it the natural starting point and meeting place of important overland and oversea trade-routes.

Born as a market it thinks as a market, gathering together numbers of men more conversant with the values of this world than of the next. Possibly their brains get widened by contact with people of all kinds of countries and convictions; undoubtedly they get sharpened against each other in the pursuit of profits. But already in the fourth century B. C. one of the most experienced of moral teachers, Meng Tze, condemned this pursuit as detrimental to the nobler one of high ideals. And seeing that the struggle for profits has grown a hundred-fold in intensity and ruthlessness since, his condemnation applies more than ever. Certainly no city wholly given over to trade will be the cradle of a great art, the birth-place of any profound intellectual movement. These used a quieter, serener atmosphere, the simplicity of rural townships, the shadow of great monasteries, the shelter of princely residences. It is by no means an indisputable axiom that trade is the foremost benefactor and civiliser of mankind. On the contrary, there is much evidence to prove that the God of Commerce always was and always will be a golden calf, not the God of scorching flames and lofty mountain summits.

Canton is therefore only true to color if its pleasures are mere purchasable things—kinemas, gambling booths, flowerboats; if its art is steeped in commercialism, and its most substantial buildings are banks, stores and custom houses. But what does take one aback, is the pitiful slackness in what mental energy is needed for the proper handling of municipal affairs. A strike of the city scavengers is not met by the creation of a body of volunteers to clear away the garbage. No, that is left for weeks to pile up mountain high, a glorious breeding-ground for flies, smells & bacilli. Only the police-force seems efficient, but not so much because of the excellence of its training as because of the inherited docility of the crowd. The desire for modern progress does not tackle the dredging of the clogged-up sewer system, it prefers to pull down the beautiful old houses, and to put up instead cheap imitations of Broadway architectural blatancy. It opens up wide streets without attempting to keep them in repair, and instead of attending to greater cleanliness in the ricksha starts a ludicrously cumbersome motorbus contrivance called the Four Wheel Drive Company or some such name, which crushes the new roads into huge holes and is so hot and jolty that the number of its patrons never reaches a paying figure. Nowhere a trace of that purposeful concentration, that plodding perseverance characteristic of the muscular and manual activity of the humbler people. Everywhere an hysterical beginning of a hundred grandiose plans at once, roads, railways, armies, colleges, without providing the means of keeping a single one going properly. Everywhere, too, a frivolous tearing down of old walls without any thought of preserving any of the wonderful gates and gables, irreplaceable relics of immense historical and artistic interest, to save the new roads from the deadly dullness so characteristic of modern towns, and by no means as harmless in its effects on the inhabitants as is complacently assumed by the short-sighted utilitarianism in fashion today. Obviously most of the men whom the revolutionary ferment has thrown up to the top, maintain themselves there not by reason of their weight but thanks to their buoyant lightness. Are not their heads dangerously swollen with the gas of highsounding foreign words—democracy, republic, representative government, the exact connotation of which and net-work of implied prerequisites alone endowing them with vital meaning, being neither within their mental nor their material reach. Giants at destroying, pigmies when faced by the more useful but harder task of creating and preserving, dupes of imported doctrines, boasting about education yet handing over the Temple of Confucius to the tender mercies of undisciplined soldiers and substituting the aridity of pseudo-scientific text-books to the sorely needed discipline of his ethics.

Fortunately the devastation wrought is not yet complete; and when the sun sets behind the grey roofs of old yamens, stately and beautiful for all their need of repairs, when blackbirds and magpies flutter among wavin palms and the red blossoms of the cotton-tree to find a roosting place before darkness sets in, when th river-craft ties up for the nigh and incense-sticks begin to glean at the prow of almost every boa and in small recesses near the floor of many a shop, when there is a lull in the multitudinou muscular and manual activities o the day, and a possibility fo mental activities to drift away from the prose of material interests to the poetry of dreams, then even the Canton of 1923 seems to remember that man does not live by bread alone.



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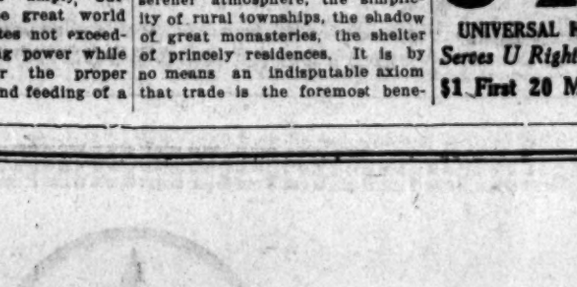

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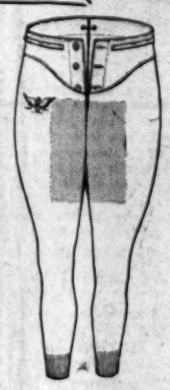

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As Wilhelm Didn't Tell It

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

When I was still only merely as yet up to then Prince of Prussia I used to look up to Prince Bismarck, our great Chancellor, and wonder how long it would take me to fire him if I got the chance.

Bismarck was my idol as he was the idol of us all and none of us can ever forget the service that he rendered to the empire. But at the same time I have to admit that everything he did was a mistake and that in point of brain power, big as he was, he was a nut. Being a nut, however, does not for a moment lessen the fact that he was one of the heroic figures of Germany. I want to make myself perfectly clear on this point. Bismarck was what is called in America a great big boob, but at the same time he was a revered idol, the paladin of my grandfather and a nut. If any body can't understand this I am sorry. I've said it as plainly as I can.

I will mention here only a few of the great Chancellor's mistakes and shortcomings, but there were lots of others. In the first place he never understood the Kulturkamp and didn't really know what it was about. I remember my grandfather, the revered old Emperor, in one of those bursts of indignation which marked him, saying: "Bismarck, why don't you stop this Kulturkamp?" "Because," said the great Chancellor, "I don't know what it is about." My grandfather felt, and we all felt, that he should have known and should have stopped it, but, in spite of that, we all loved and revered the man.

Another group of things that the huge Chancellor, enormous though he was at times, didn't know anything about was ships, colonies and the English.

I can recall a striking instance of this. After we began to build big steel ships in Germany Herr Ballin, the great ship owner, took Prince Bismarck and me (I mean me and Prince Bismarck) to see Hamburg harbor. The Iron Chancellor looked about him with deep reflection in his huge eyes and presently said: "This harbor isn't a bit like it used to be." After that he mournfully turned his huge feet away from the dock, his vast head sunk in thought.

Another great mistake Bismarck made was at congress of Berlin, in 1878. At that time, as everybody remembers, the Russians were just about to take Constantinople after their successful campaign against the Turks. The congress of Berlin stopped it all. I said to Prince Bismarck afterward that the thing would have been to have let the Russians take Constantinople. Then the English would at once have attacked them with their navy, and we could have had a general European war without having to wait for it until 1914. Bismarck's mind was so limited that he didn't see it. But in spite of this he is a heroic figure. If he is not my idol now, it is because he broke himself to bits with heavy blows. This sounds difficult, but he did it.

In spite of all that I have said, it must be remembered that while I was still yet only Prince of Prussia, Bismarck and I (or rather, I and Bismarck) were on excellent terms. Not only did he instruct me in all the intricate details of the Foreign Office, a thing which I learned in one morning, but he even sent me out on delicate and important missions.

One of the first of these was a mission to St. Peterberg to convey to my cousin Nicholas, the son of the Czar, the Order of the Black Duck. After giving the Black Duck to Nicholas, who was delighted with it, I made a special report to Prince Bismarck and to the old Emperor. In this report, which was absolutely secret, I informed them that, without their knowing it, the relations between Russia and Prussia had cooled. For nearly ten years in face, ever since the congress of Berlin, relations had been cooling and they had never noticed it, but I observed it at once in two days and a half. How I knew it really was that I got the information from an old Russian general, a man of the old school, whom I met at a review at Brest-Litovsk.

I said to him, "What is wrong with you Russians, anyway?" He answered (he was a man of the old school), "Oh, c'est se damdam traite de Berlin." I should explain that in all these missions we used French because we couldn't trust one another in our own languages.

Another thing that the Chancellor failed to undestand was the English people and their peculiar psychology. The English are a noble race, but if you want anything to reach their intelligence it is necessary to say it with great rudeness and brutality. On account of the high character of the English, brutality is the only thing that they understand. In other words, while in every respect a great people, they are a bunch of dogs.

I had long seen that in building ships the English intended to use them for getting across the water. This design, hidden by a hundred cloaks, was not seen by the great Chancellor. His idea was that the ships were meant to stay on the water and not come across.

Hence he could not share my joy at our acquisition of Popoland, which gave us somewhere for the German ships to go to. In short, the English psychology misled him. I remember that when we were holding our discussions on the naval bill, Bismarck said in the Reichstag: "If the English should land upon our soil I should have them arrested." The idea was so deep that I didn't get it, but I am sure that events have proved it wrong.

I am quite sure that my grandfather, the good old Emperor, felt just the same way about Bismarck as I did. I recall in proof of this a remark that my grandfather made to General Abdoodel, his chief of Cabinet. Abdoodel found my grandfather one day walking up and down in such great excitement that he was afraid his brain wouldn't stand it and might blow out a cylinder. "What is it?" he asked. "Bismarck!" answered the old Emperor. "Dismiss him," said Abdoodel. "I can't," said my grandfather. "Bismarck knows how to juggle with five balls and keep two in the air, and the rest of us can only do three."

Anecdotes, such as this, show first, the complexity of European politics; and, secondly, the gratitude of my family to the great Chancellor. It was felt that no one could fill his huge boots.

Later on when Prince Bismarck came to write his memoirs, he undertook to slate me in the third volume. But it must not be thought that I bear him the slightest grudge for his. On the contrary I respect him for it. We writers of memoirs must slate somebody or else the memoirs wou'd be no good. In proof of my feelings on this point I may adduce the fact that the third volume of Bismarck's memoirs could not have been published at all without my permission. Indeed, I wouldn't have given it only for the fact that somebody had gone and published the volume without waiting for it. Still it shows a largeness of mind on my part.

Another way in which Bismarck fell down—indeed he did little else than fall down, though he was a huge figure and we all revered him—was in not understanding my delicate relations with my own family. I may cite here the fact that my accession to the throne brought me into sharp conflict with Queen Victoria, which made it necessary for me to put her in her place.

The Queen, of course, was my grandmother, and I quite admitted at the time and admit still that this was a wonderful thing to be. When I ascended he throne I proposed to myself to take a little jaunt over to Russia, see the Romanoffs and make a few secret treaties, dividing up the Turks and giving the Albanians to the younger sister of the King of Greece and that sort of thing.

When Queen Victoria heard of this she wrote to me to say that in her opinion the best thing I could do after my accession would be to go into mourning over myself for a year.

I wrote back and told her that while as her grandson I was willing to go into mourning and stay there, as German Emperor I proposed to have a big time all the time. I reminded her very firmly that while as grandmother of her grandson she was fully entitled to write letters to the son of her daughter's husband, she must remember that as Emperor I could not regard them as coming from the Queen, and that in reading them it was not I but the Emperor who read them. I would, if she desired, read them aloud to myself, but I doubt whether in such a case I should be willing to listen to them. I am not sure whether the Queen, who was growing old, quite got the idea, but at any rate after this she behaved herself quite properly. The point is, however, that Bismarck was furious over this correspondence, which showed him for the first time that I could write letters as well as he could.

From what I have already said it is clear that very soon after my ascension I found it necessary to get rid of Prince Bismarck. I had appointed, after I came to the throne, a few high officials of my own choosing, such as Count Boob von Boobenstein, Secret Counsellor Fisch von Gestorn and others.

They all said to me: "Majesty, why not dismiss Bismarck and yourself govern Germany? You are the wisest, biggest man among us and you ought to dismiss him."

I hesitated. "After all," I said, "Bismarck is a great heroic figure"——

Fisch von Gestern poked me (reverently) in the ribs. "Cut it out!" he said.

The matter, however, soon came to a head at the meeting of the State Council. This body, as my readers may know, is supposed always to proceed strictly by vote, so that what the majority wish is done. Judge of my surprise when I called the Council together to vote on a matter in which I differed from the Chancellor to find them all voting with Bismarck and against me. I was the only one who voted for myself, a fact which showed that the State Council was in bad shape.

I explained the whole matter to my cousin and brother Nicholas when I ran over to Russia a little later to hold maneuvers and arrange about dividing up England between Turkey and Bulgaria. And he at once approved what I had done. "Je comprends parfaitement," he said, "ta ligne d'action." I have heard since that this is not awfully good French, but at any rate Nicholas was trying to say, "I understand your line of action," and that was near as he could come to it. I was now therefore safely established on the throne, with the approval of my grandmother and of Nicholas and to the intense joy of the German people.

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THE CHINA PRESS

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Weather

Cloudy weather with local mists and calms. Very unsteady winds all along the China coast. The northern depression will cross the Sea of Japan Eastwards. Rough weather between. Korea and Nippon. Another low centre has probably developed. South of the Louchous and threatens these Islands.

BIRTH

ALSTON: On April 24th, 1923, at Puchen, the wife of William G. Alston, of a son. 58429 A 29

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Annual Parade Service of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps: Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 145; Lessons: Isaiah lxi, Rev. ii. 18-iii, 6; Anthem: "Save us O Lord. Bairstow; Hymns 242, 280, 27; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Hymns 281, 347, 290, 231; Preacher: The Lay Reader.

St. Joseph's Church. Masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. No Sermon. At 10.30, Mass for the Volunteers. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "The book of life;" Chant 72; Anthem: "Almighty God, unto Whom;" Hymns 705, 234, 63. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The Ambassador who couldn't." Chant 38; Hymns 541, 37, 418. 6.40 p.m. Russian Choir will render Mozart's Requiem; Conductor; Mr. Felivanoff; Organist: Mr. Harrop.

Community Church.—Morning worship 11 a.m. Columbia Country Club (Zikawei No. 2 tram.). The pastor, the Rev. Clifford M. Drury, will preach on "Peace-breaking and Peace-making;" Text: Matthew 5:9. The choir will render an anthem and Mrs. Davies will sing a solo. Song Service, 5 p.m. Masonic Hall on The Bund. In view of the fact that the Navy Y.M.C.A. is making Sunday Mother's Day for the sailors in port, the services of the Community Church will be of this nature. Sermon topic: "Mary, the Mother of Jesus." The quartette will sing "The King of Love my Shepherd is" and Mr. McGill will sing "Tell Mother I'll be there."

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Latayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 2.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon; Preacher. Rev. I. W. Faucett. M. A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The service will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. C. N. Lack; 6 p.m. by Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai—Masonic Hall, the Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Probation after Death." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Sunday Service League.—Speaker—Miss Rachael Brooks; Subject — "Various Spiritual Views" Time 5 p.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock: Preacher: Rev. H. H. Gowen, D. D,

Gospel Meeting: A gospel meeting is held every Sunday from 6.15 to 7.15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. N. Lack.

The Armor Of Character

A Sermon By William Jennings Bryan

THE story of Joseph is one of the most fascinating ever written.

Even from the standpoint of literary excellence it is unsurpassed and its value is infinitely increased because it is a matter of history and also because of the many moral lessons which it teaches.

Its truthfulness is so apparent that it carries conviction with it.

Jacob had two wives. Leah and Rachel, besides his slave wives. each was imposed upon him; after he had worked seven years for Rachel, his father-in-law insisted that he take Leah first because she was the older; so he worked seven years more to get the woman whom he loved.

Therefore, his partiality for Joseph and Benjamin, the children of Rachel, was not unnatural. Neither was the jealousy of the other brothers unnatural. It is not unlikely that they would have been jealous had they been full brothers instead of half brothers.

It is not necessary to commend the father for manifesting a special affection for Joseph; he might have known it would have aroused antagonism among the other sons. But parents are not always wise in this respect. The Bible is the more to be trusted because it describes Bible characters as they were, with their follies—even their sins—mixed with their virtues.

THIRD CAUSE OF IRRITATION

But Joseph himself was innocently responsible for a third cause of irritation. He was a dreamer and indiscreetly told his dreams to his brothers.

He was too young to understand the importance of keeping to himself a revelation of the supremacy that was to come to him. He may have but faintly realised the significance of his dreams and was entirely ignorant of the wonderful career that they foreshadowed.

The brothers, with three reasons for hostility, plotted to get rid of him.

Here the hand of Providence begins to manifest itself. Those who are selected and prepared for a great work are also guarded against harm—even directed by mysterious ways to the accomplishment of God's purpose.

"Come, let us slay him," said some of his brethren. Killing is such an easy way of getting rid of one who stands in the way—many monarchs have played at this game—and yet, those always fail who try to dispose of one to whom God has entrusted a task. The truth for which the hated one stands not only survives him, but is often aided by the shedding of martyr blood.

Reuben appears just at the critical moment—there is always a Reuben about in such crises—and suggested that they save themselves the guilt of murder by putting Joseph down into a pit which was conveniently near.

Reuben's intentions were good; he expected to rescue Joseph and deliver him to his father again. But, fortunately for Joseph, fortunately for his brethren, and fortunately for Egypt, Reuben's rescue plans miscarried.

While he was away some Ishmaelitish merchants passed by and Judah, who had an eye to business as well as a little awakening of conscience, suggested that they sell Joseph. The other brothers consented to what seemed a happy solution of the difficulty; they would get rid of their dreamer brother and yet escape responsibility for his death.

So they fixed up a deception for the father and settled down to enjoy their emancipation from companionship with the object of their dislike.

The father accepted their account of his son's death—convinced by the kid's blood into which they had dipped the "coat of many colors"—and mourned Joseph's death. All went well until a famine came into the land; then it became necessary for Jacob to send his sons down into Egypt to buy some corn and there they found the dreamer—and he had the corn It is not bad to be a dreamer—if you have the corn when it is needed.

In the meantime, Joseph was making history for himself.

The character that had been built up and established in the home of his father continued to be his priceless possession. His brothers could take him away from home and make him a slave in a strange land, but his charac

(Continued on Page 16)

An Interview With Kato

Japan's Peace Policy, Willingness To Co-operate With The United States and England, And New Ideals Outlined By The Japanese Premier

This interview, said to be the first granted by the Japanese premier to a woman, was given to Grace Thompson Seton by Kato on her recent visit to Japan. Mrs. Thompson, prominent as a writer and a leader of the League of American Pen Women, was also recently in Shanghai.

BY GRACE THOMPSON SETON

The Japanese premier is a man of heart as well as of brain. His eyes twinkled with kindly humor when we told me that he had only one daughter. "Not a large family for Japan." And then: "But I have three grand-children, the eldest a boy. He is that high," and the hand was held at four feet from the floor.

"They are here now. I will present my grandson." And the slim, silent-footed guardian of Japan's greatness went to the door himself to give instructions that the oldest grandchild be brought forthwith. This unusual break in the routine of official callers was arranged for with the same ease and lack of fuss that characterises all the processes, mental and physical, of Japan's premier. He has the strength and purpose of a great river whose current runs deep and true to its goal.

Tomosaburo Kato was born on Washington's birthday, 1859, in the southern province of Hiroshima, and was early apprenticed to the navy, where he rose to an honorable career. He was commander in chief of the First Fleet on the declration of war against Germany in 1914, and served as Admiral Togo's chief of staff at the historic battle of Tsushima. In recognition of his services he was created a peer during the war, and among many decorations on his admiral uniform is the grand cordon of the Rising Sun.

When I first met him, the premier's attention had been taken up by the return of the Third Fleet from Vladivostok duty, followed by a court luncheon and a dinner in the evening, with the interval devoted to official reports. Enough to keep even an unusual man from pining with ennui.

He has a long, thin face with keen but kindly eyes. These often express the thoughts which his firm set lips do not utter. Like most men of a few words, when he delivers himself of a dictum it has both punch and power.

My appointment with his excellency was set for 2:30 p.m., at the Navy Department, during that time in the year when the persimmons are portrayed in the kakemono or banner which hangs in the drawing room alcove, or takemono, of every Japanese home. It was but a short rikisha ride from the new Imperial Hotel through the Hibiya Park, where the chrysanthemum show was making riotous color on the soft, springlike afternoon. An Indian summer haze hung over Tokyo with a charm like Japan's women, gracious and gentle.

My interpreter named the wooden buildings on the right of the Kaizuncho (Navy Department) or Civil and District Courts, while across the wide boulevard were the green-gardened wooden buildings, the Gaimu-cho.

A rebuff met us at the door. A small boy in the spotted kimono and plaited skirt of the schoolboy took our visiting cards and soon returned with the statement that the premier was not visible. Further negotiations brought the secretary of the minster of the navy, a very polite man, who announced voluminously, while the usual set courtesy took place, that the appointment had been shifted to the premier's official residence, whither we quickly repaired.

At the end of a double row of bowing attendants stood Mr. Yamada, English secretary to the premier.

EXPECTED BY PREMIER

"Admiral Kato is expecting you," was the courteous greeting as I was ushered into a reception room, some details of which did not escape my notice while I waited for the farewell call of the Swedish minister to wear itself out.

The large, square apartment was papered in bamboo design of gold and brown, gas logs burned brightly on either side of the room, and there was foreign style furniture of carved oak. A few ivories of marble on shelves, a picture of Fuji on one side of a big door and a marine on the other.

Three goto boards were stacked on a table. The presence of several of these games for the favorite gambling pastime of the Japanese was suggestive of leisurely waiting in the anteroom of Nippon's great man, whose time is parcelled out on a five-minute schedule.

Although Japan hums and toils early and late only peace and repose were noticeable in this official residence. Messengers went about silently—a strange contrast to the pages at the capitol at Washington, who forever scurry. Perhaps even the premier may get through a diplomatic half hour over the goto board, which is the Japanese substitute for chess and for the Chinese mah jongg—this last being the game which has been so persistently played by the Chinese representatives recently, while balking a vote for a new government leader.

There were further indications of the premier's naval career in the room: a smoking set with a gold steering wheel for a fire fighter, and in a glass case was a miniature model in silver and gold of a naval gun.

A gentleman in a black silk kimono walked quietly into the room and stood silently before me. For an instant his manner was so unassuming as he stood with eyes half questioning that I did not recognise him as the strong man of Japan whom I had come to see. His admiral's uniform had changed him and the cares of state had aged him.

After suitable greetings I said, alluding to the silver gun model, "This seems to be up to date," but the admiral was not not asleep at the wheel.

"Ah, no, not the latest," was the reply. "Improvements are being made so fast that it is hard to keep up with them." And I remembered that in a shipyard in southern Japan now may be found the machinery for casting the biggest bored gun that is made.

I did not come to talk about the making of guns however, so much as the elimination of them, and the premier's opinion of it. I chose the indirect method.

"Have you any message to the people of the United States?" was the opening.

The premier replied: "It is more than a year since the Washington conference, and I can hardly realise that so much time has slipped away. However, I sent a message of good will to the American people to Secretary of State Hughes on Armistice Day (November 11), stating that much had been done during the year to bring into reality the aims of that conference and much more would be done when the nations fully ratify."

"What would be your attitude towards another Washington conference, this time for international economic adjustment?"

"If Japan is invited to a conference to consider economic adjustments, she will be glad to participate. Japan has started on her reconstructive economic program, but there has not yet been time to see results."

Although there are 781 newspapers published in Japan—309 in Tokio alone—curiously enough there is no newspaper organ for the government, but it is evident that Premier Kato is keeping the five-power treaty in spirit as well as in the letter, and it would seem as though he had proceeded on the basis of ultimate ratification by France and Italy in addition to England, Japan and the United States.

JAPAN STANDS READY

I asked the premier if Japan had decided to join with the United States and Great Britain in carrying out the treaty provisions even should France and Italy continue to hold off. He said:

"I think that the other powers will certainly ratify, but in the event of their failing to do so. I feel sure that the matter could be negotiated, between the United States and Great Britain, and that Japan would act in harmony with them."

Having disposed of this, I asked the premier of Japan the question I had come to propound; would he be willing to participate in another conference for still further reduction of naval armaments and also of military force?

The sailor statesman gave the matter an instant's consideration, then:

"The naval appropriation has been made for the year, and that shows that we have begun already. There is a point that can be reached in reduction when it becomes a doubtful question and difficult of accomplishment. If Japan is invited to such a conference, she will not hesitate to accept and discuss the matter, if there is a way out for further reduction in armed forces. Japan will gladly join with the nations in any discussions towards this end."

The premier considered the next question most seriously. I had been told that rarely if ever had he given an interview to a woman, foreign or native, on political or other subjects. I was prepared for flippancy; instead I found a serious consideration of the question: "When will the Japanese women become active in politics and hold public offices?"

"I think it will come, and may come soon," was the surprising answer. "Already a certain section of women are claiming recognition, and it is inevitable that in the

(Continued on Page 13)

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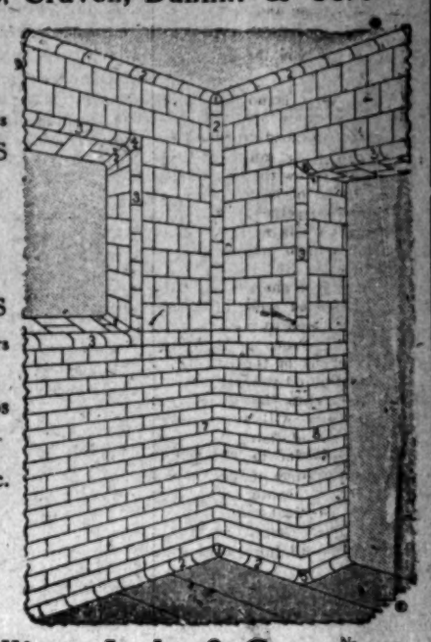

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An Interview With Kato

(Continued from Page 12)

future we shall have women in franchise and in politics."

BOUND TO HAPPEN

"Do you think it will be a good thing?"

"That is not the question," said the leader of Japan. "Whether it will be good or whether it will be bad, it is going to happen. It is natural with the changing times. It cannot be helped. We shall adjust ourselves to it."

There is a charming little Baroness Kato, who belongs to the old school. She is not foreign trained, nor does she speak English, and I wondered what her answer would have been to such a question.

If any one doubts the rapid development of the democratic idea in Japan and the swift transition in a few years, the above speech of the premier will cause him to "stop, look and listen."

In order to understand the full significance of his remarks a little memory canter around the Japanese political ring may be useful.

When Premier Hara was assassinated, all international power centered upon Baron Kato, who headed the Japanese delegation to Washington for the Conference on Disarmament. The other members of the delegation were Prince Tokugawa, president of the Houes of Peers (and the last of the great Shogunate), who was obliged to resign on account of illness, and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, whose place was taken by Masumeo Hanihara, now vice minister of foreign affairs.

Premier Hara felt that Japanese affairs were in the best of hands at Washington under Baron Kato, and when the hand of a misguided youth terminated the Hara administration. Baron Kato became the virtual as well as nominal shaper of Japanese policy.

When the fall of the Takahashi government last May a great step was made in breaking through hampering conditions and electing Admiral Kato as premier.

He is a member of the naval party and, therefore, conservative. He was trained along English lines, whereas the military party has of late years received its training along German lines.

KATO BRAVES RESENTMENT

Admiral Baron Kato advocated the five-power treaty for naval disarmament, in spite of strong resentment by some against his liberal attitude at Washington.

This position was indorsed by his appointment as premier. How far has he really made good on his platform?

There is no doubt that he has struggled against great odds in attempting to put into effect a naval reduction program, as well as military reduction, both of which receive the hearty indorsement of the people, but have the powerful alignment against them of the two big parties, the military and the naval.

Material reductions have been made according to the current budget, which put the next fiscal year's total of both revenue and expenditure at 1,350,000,000 yen ($657,000,000), or a decrease of $56,500,000 as compared with the previous budget.

New appropriations contained $21,000,000 for the revised sinking fund system, $5,500,000 for increased riparian expenditure, and a $15,000,000 increase in the state educational subsidy. The reduction or abolition of taxes reduced the state revenue by $7,000,000, while the money saved by the limitation of armaments and by administrative readjustment was given at $35,500,000 and $32,500,000 respectively.

RADICALS DISPLEASED

The public press complained that the budget was drawn up largely along military lines and that retrenchment was not effected on a sufficiently large scale. The War Office and the Navy Department appropriations constituted a little over a third of the whole.

The wealth of Japan is one-twelfth that of the United States and her army expenditure last year was, proportionately, nearly 200 percent larger.

While the outlook is not satisfactory to a radical of the diet like D. Tagawa, who even goes so far as to advocate self-government for Korea and Formosa, it at least shows that the Kato ministry is "rolling its tub" in the right direction.

In passing, one might pause to wonder how much of a shake-up in economic conditions would follow the relegation to private life of a large number of soldiers and sailors. In Japan the economic pressure is great and women are going into industry increasingly.

But why worry about the other man's burden, one may ask? Because Japan is a big political factor today and is by no means being lost in the international melting pot.

KEEPING HER WORD

So far as possible, the provisions of the nine-power treaty, as well as the five-power, have been followed out. Nippon is getting out of Shantung and is out of Siberia. The diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States are proceeding along the lines of mutual understanding and agreement, and if some unfortunate accident does not remove the present far-sighted and clear-visioned man who is guiding the Japanese ship of state, the good effects of the Washington conference will be felt even more in the interests of internatonal harmony and understanding.

Japan's business world is fully alive to the necessity for a constructive, industrial, and economic adjustment. Its national activities are in a state of violent transition from an agricultural to an industrial basis, and a broader education is giving new Japan (the man and the woman in the street) an international rather than an insular national point of view.

Even as the clutch of the elder statesmen has relaxed through change and death, the clutch of the two great military parties must be removed from the throat of Japan's prosperity.

MIKADO LOSING POWERS

This will be changed by the volume of public opinion, which more and more is forcing its will upon the ancient prerogatives of the ruling class. Japan is becoming democratized in spite of its imperial family which presents a curious anomaly as there is no hint of popular disloyalty. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that the emperor has always been concerned with the welfare of his humblest subjects, and there are many indications pointing to an ultimate adjustment between ruler and ruled, such as has been effected in the British Empire.

At no time have the actual political policies been so directly vested in the premier as today, and Baron Kato, by virtue of his equipment, training and background, has been driving the unruly forces forward with a strong hand.

The other two great parties in Japan are the Kensei-Kai and the Kokumin-to: these last are the liberals and "new men," as the Socialists prefer to be called. Not having been a member of either of the political parties, Kato has been able to effect a coalition, although the press insists the premier favors the Seiya-kai.

Powerful undercurrents are swirling around him—military, naval and socialistic. One may hope, for the people of Japan and of the world, that the premier will not be like the young man who was discovered by a friend alone in a big hotel. When asked why he was so sad, he said he was on his honeymoon; that he hadn't enough money for two, so he was obliged to take it by himself.

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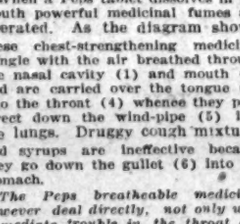

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Marriage is a woman's willingness to trim her own hats' and a man's willingness to walk to work every a.m. to save money in order that they may yawn' at each across the breakfast table in some 'love cottage' out in the French Concession, instead of flirting with each other across the dinner table at the Astor or Carlton.

"Well! That's what marriage ought to be anyway, is it not?

* * *

Which brings us to the piece de resistance of this Sabbath morn's piffle. Despite the fact that old pop Time has dragged his leaden boots across a couple of weeks since then some of our women folks are still using the fact that everybody had a rip-snortin' time at the Red Dog party as an axe over the much-maligned and meek and lowly husband's heads. "Vun small bottle wine, please" has become the slogan of every nagging better-half in the Settlement (complete reports from the French Concession have not yet been received), and nasty digs about Moscow Minnie, or sly innuendos about Harbin Hattisky shaking a mean pair of footies are intermingled with the daily love and kisses.

Pa Jongg, M. V. (Married Veteran), is about fed up on the cracks Ma has been taking at him, Pa having sat at the tatting booth watching the busy little tatters all evening and not even knowing Zaftra and Nitchevo and Svetskyia and Pravda were present.

Pa has finally evolved an idea—being a firm advocate of equal rights and a staunch follower of William Jennings Bryan, including the proposal of a double straight and narrow path to stray along—that it would be a good hunch to throw another party called the Blue Shiekesses' Shindig and provide 'em with a flock of jazzing Nijinsky's and galloping he-male Pavlowa's to dance with. Maybe, after all, the riddle of the Sphinx will be solved

* * *

Which also reminds us that a friend of ours lost a doggone fine little pal and friend the other day. We've just got the announcement of his wedding to her.

* * *

Ima Hoot Nanny Sez:

"Just because a man goes to sleep in church ain't no sign he dreams of Heaven."

* * *

We were unable to sleep for a week (last week) trying to decide whether or not to enter 'Chin Chin,' the blue-blooded dorg of the pagoda homeside, in the Dog show. Not having an intimate acquaintance with Chin Chin's mama and papa, etc. we were informed the only thing to do would be to enter him in the wonk class. That, of course, would be impossible. 'Chin Chin' would never again lift his head in polite society of dogdom if we were to heap such indignity upon him. Then we thought of a special class, such as the Patagonian Spoooofhund, or the King Tut terrier, but that, too, proved impossible. Hence 'Chin Chin' has decided he'll let some other mutt have the blue ribbon this year and be perfectly content to keep on, a-snoozing under the sun.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"My boy, it is remarkable how great an influence our garments have on our moral state. Since my neckband has become spotted with different sauces I have dropped upon it I feel a less honest man."—Anatol France.

"The vanity of loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing ourselves by them, is one of the most foolish pieces of folly that can be."—Sir Matthew Hale.

"Turkey does not recognise the European form of worship. The European form of warship, however, arouses her profound respect."—James J. Montague.

"A young man married is a man that's marr'd".—Shakespeare.

Love letters are like wills—it's what you write last that counts.

* * *

THE THIN DOOR

When you have walked where would walk,
And tired your feet of streets and lanes,
Behind a thin door you will talk
Of what you know of suns or rains.

Much you will tell of cooling fact
You will name the hours dawn and noon,
Predict how all the stars will act
And where the sky will wear the moon.

Yet there will be what you cannot say
Hardened in thought, as in a mine
Lies the unlighted ore; today
Has held more than you can define.

What you may tell is the desperate reach
Of tongues now satiate with clay,
And what will glitter beyond your speech
Is what an unshaped tongue will say.

HAZEL HALL.

* * *

From glancing over the last American newspapers it appears that the archaeologists have the rabbit ear—and no one can say they're not using it. From Idaho's lofty mountains to Patagonia's frigid strands they're all barking that their bone is the best. Next!

* * *

Yes, Little Shrinking Violet, as The Flirt elucidates, variety is the spice of a wife.

Larry

Says "Gets-It": Good-bye, CORNS

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Rainfall And Civilisation

An extremely interesting article by Colonel H. de H. Haig is published by "Discovery," a London scientific monthly in one of its recent issues. It is the presentation of a theory of history that rainfall and civilisation are closely related. To quote in part from the article:

"There are many lands where the soil has gone out of cultivation. We blame the inhabitants for neglect, as in the old Turkish Empire. But are we right? Is it not possibly the want of sufficient rainfall which interferes with cultivation? The Turks are often accused of causing the decay of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, which were so fertile that their rulers became the richest of men, like Croesus, or the most gorgeous, like Sardanapalus and Mahomet the Magnificent. For centuries after the Turk had made himself master of these then most desirable territories, he lived in wealth and splendor as Caliph at Bagdad. What is the reason for the decay of the Mohammedan power? Is it not at least possible that the region from which it drew its wealth, food, and human material gradually dried and slipped out of the first stage into the second? His energies were not equal to fighting drought and famine as well as human enemies, his base failed, his wealth disappeared in a few hundred years, and he fell from his high estate to make way for those in the north whose base was more secure.

The evidence that our deserts were not always the barren wildernesses which they now are is overwhelming, especially so in the case of the Sahara, which has been much explored by the French since they assumed a protectorate over it. A few years ago a traveller called Fisher, an official of the Niger Protectorate, crossed it from Tripoli to Lake Tchad, a distance of 1,100 miles, along an old abandoned caravan-route. He very nearly died of thirst, but won through with the greatest difficulty. He states in his book that at every halting-place he found stone buildings, wells, walls, and paved roads, some of which were undoubtedly of Roman origin. He climbed over mountains 4,000 and 5,000 feet high, snow-covered in the winter, and his camels ploughed through miles and miles of sand-dunes that 'were only the dried alluvium of vanished rivers, accumulated in places by the prevailing winds. The country passed over was sand here and there; but most of it consisted of a network of water-worn valleys, some of immense size and length, in the hollows of which were the scarce oases and wells which enabled him to live.

In Roman days North Africa was a vast granary, divided into provinces such as Cyrene, Carthage, Numidia, Muritania, and so forth, all of which possessed numerous large wealthy cities. Gibbon says that there were three hundred such cities in the district of Carthage alone. Today all have disappeared, but scores of ruins of towns and vast aqueducts with forests of broken arches dot the plain, and rear their lofty walls as though they were the huge graves of a vanished civilization. At one site, all has been covered by sand except an enormous amphitheater, towering alone in the hot shimmering desert air, which once vibrated with the groans of gladiators and the applause of the crowded arena. Now it is only the haunt of the lizard and the scorpion.

There is an old Arab saying that once you were able to walk from Mecca to Morocco in the shade. Those trees are now represented by fossils, which are still to be seen in Egypt standing or lying in their natural positions, but turned into stone.

The danger zone has already spread to the countries near the Sahara. Spain, it cannot be denied, has suffered from the vicinity of her dangerous neighbor. She was one of the richest provinces of Carthage and later of the Roman Empire. She was most prosperous in the Middle Ages under the Moors, and in the palmy days of Ferdinand and Isabella. Now she has reached the second stage. Most of her forests have disappeared—the effect, or it may be the cause, of the drought which necessitates irrigation of her parched slopes to produce good returns.

A trifling fact will illustrate the change. The Mediterranean coast of Spain is believed to have been the original home of the rabbit, which was brought to England by the Romans. We know how it flourishes in Britain today, but its ancient habit no longer produces enough succulent herbage, and in consequence it has almost entirely disappeared there in a wild state.

France has not suffered so much being farther away; but there are not wanting indications that the climate there has also dried considerably since men have occupied the land.

Italy also, being farther away has not suffered so much as Spain but she has begun to irrigate, and only lately opened the longest aqueduct in the world, in Apulia. Also it is evidently the failure of moisture in the Apennines that prevents the enormous production of wool which made Florence for centuries the center of the cloth trade and the banking house of the world.

Sicily has sadly deteriorated. Once the garden of Europe, the prize possessed by twelve nations in succession, and the granary of Rome, she now grows lemons and oranges by means of irrigation, and maintains a limited existence. She is no longer a prize to be conquered by the dominant race in the Mediterranean. Her uplands are deforested, either the cause or the result of drought, now so acute that sometimes for a whole year scarcely a drop of rain will fall. When Verres was the Governor under the Roman Empire, he made a corner in grain—the first on record—in the Roman market, by checking the sailings of the grain ships from Sicily.

Mesopotamia was once the most fertile region on earth. Its possession gave the wealth that made the great kings Sargon, Xerxes, Nebuchadnezzar, Darius, Cyrus, and many others down to the Caliph Haru-al-Rashid of Bagdad. Its first setback was when Hulagu—a descendant of the terrible Genghis Khan, whose empire was the largest ever known on earth—deliberately put the population of Bagdad to the sword, at the same time that he cut the canals and irrigation system, compelling the people to resume their old nomadic life. Settlers on the land in his opinion, were very inferior to herdsmen and wanderers. Now the water of the two rivers—Euphrates and Tigris—has fallen so low that there is not enough for both navigation and irrigation. Enormous sums would have to be spent to restore the fertility even if it were possible. The sources of the rivers of Mesopotamia have been deforested, and, as they lie in Turkish territories, the present owners could not be expected to co-operate and spend their money and energy for the benefit of another people and another government.

Persia is the next desert country to which we come. One of the oldest empires in the world, it achieved wealth and civilisation many thousands of years ago. It was a conquering power at the dawn of Greek history and a menace to its neighbors. For four centuries it fought the Roman Empire for the rich prize of Mesopotamia, inflicting countless defeats on them, and once capturing a whole Roman army and the Emperor Valerian himself. Why has it decayed? Why has it now such a sparse population where once there were cities such as Persepolis and Susa, nearly as big as London? The curse of drought has fallen on it and it only exists by irrigation.

In the center of Asia is a group of deserts known generally as the 'Gobi,' though locally there are many other names. Sven Heydn and Sir Aurel Stein have done much exploration in them. Both report the existence of extensive ruins, temples, shrines, inscriptions, documents, mummies, and dried-up rivers and lakes. The difficulties of travel were so great owing to the absence of water that Sir Stein was only able to proceed in the winter, in the Lob Nor desert, because he could then load his camels with lumps of ice and by this means could spend a month at a time away from the water supply. He found there a dried-up inland river-system, leading to a lake bed without an outlet, and now quite deserted. It was the cradle of the Chinese race, from which they were forced by drought.

The true Gobi is supposed to have been the home of the Huns against whose raids the Chinese, 2000 years ago, built their famous wall, the largest work of man, which to this day faces the desert for 100 miles. In the north of the desert was the city of Karakorum, the capital of the empire of Genghis Khan, whence his armies commanded the whole of Asia, conquered the Crimea, defeated the Poles, and laid the Russian Grand Dukes under tribute. Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, visited Karakorum in A.D. 1260; any difficulty in crossing the Gobi, which therefore could not have been a desert at that time—that is, if we can trust his veracity.

It would be tedious to go through the whole of the [illegible]; enough has been brought forward to show the sameness of their history. They have not always been deserts, but have generally at some time supported humanity, in many instances very large and civilised populations. It seems as if there must be some cause, affecting the whole earth, reducing the available quantity of water, and gradually turning the fertile portions into uninhabitable regions. If so, what is the cause? Can it be met and neutralised in any way?

It is plain that in the making of the earth it received as its share a definite quantity of water, which can never be added to. (The products of combustion appear to add water, but really the actions of breathing and fire only cause the return of what has been abstracted by the processes of life.) But can this quantity be reduced? That is the point, and the answer is that both its total amount and, worse still, its available quantity can be very seriously reduced in several ways.

(1) A glacial period, for instance, would lock up an immense quantity on the tops of the mountains, and reduce the amount available for rains.

(2) By chemical action a great deal of water is withdrawn into vegetation and into the rocks forming the substance of the earth.

(3) It may be broken up into its constituent gases and lost to the earth as water.

(4) Water may sink into the earth farther than it now goes and be cut of reach of men and of the sun, which now raises it up into clouds and distributes it as rain.

The most dangerous cause of reduction is the last. It is admitted that the earth was once very hot, spinning in space and surrounded with masses of various vapors as Jupiter now is. As it chilled a crust formed, on which water condensed when it was cool enough. The seas collected in the hollows and, being very hot, evaporated rapidly, causing torrential rainfall which carved the surface into mountain, valley, and plain. None of the water could penetrate the surface, because it was so hot that it was driven out as steam. Thus the whole of the moisture was on the actual surface or in the clouds.

As the earth cooled, water was able to penetrate the surface more and more, following the heated core as closely as the temperature would allow. The whole crust is permeable, though not equally so. All rocks and strata hold water to greater or less degree. It is possible to sink a deep shaft for a mine without encountering water, as we know to our cost, for it has to be pumped out at great expense. It is common knowledge that, if a mine is not worked, it is soon flooded.

We are thus irresistibly forced to the conclusion that we are in the midst of a gradual progressive drying-up of our earth, due to cause almost entirely out of our control, which has already destroyed a great deal of the best parts of the earth's surface and now menaces the rest, and which must sooner or later put an end to our race and all other life on the world.

Though the world is drying up, mankind can probably delay the process, if the nations will work together to this end. Our nearest planetary neighbor, Mars, is apparently in worse case than we are, having reached a more decrepit stage of stellar existence. There, according to Professor Schiapparelli, Lowell and Pickering, life exists, but it is only made possible by irrigation on a world-wide scale. Whether, when the earth reaches this stage, there will be a struggle for the water sources or not is a problem that the future only can solve.

Sweden's Florence Nightingale

Miss Elsa Brandstrom, who is proposed for this year's Nobel Peace Prize, is the daughter of General Brandstrom, the late Swedish Minister in Petrograd, and is a woman with a remarkable personality.

At a very early age, Miss Brandstrom began to work in hospitals in Petrograd, most of her labours being confined to the Swedish one. The outbreak of war attracted her into the Red Cross and she soon had a great deal to do with the prisoners of war, firstly in the Russian capital and then in Siberia.

In spite of typhoid and other illnesses, she penetrated to the most difficult places in Siberia on her errand of mercy, taking food, clothing and medicine. Usually she was unaccompanied.

She continued her duties after the revolution, which trebled her difficulties. On one occasion she was captured by rebel troops, and to prevent her diary, containing important notes about her journeys, from falling into the hands of her captors she swallowed several pages of it.

The prisoners of war called her the "Queen of Siberia," "Guardian Angel," and "The Swedish Nightingale."

TOURING AMERICA

Once she saved the lives of a great number of prisoners by pleading for them before a military court. Since her return from Russia, she has lectured in Sweden in order to raise funds to help those men who are permanently incapacitated through the war, and she has purchased a hospital in South Germany for this purpose.

At present she is engaged on a lecture tour in the United States, and her latest activities are connected with the International League of Peace and Freedom, which she and some other public-spirited people started.

Only just thirty years of age, she is a woman with great personal charm and force of character. She has a marvellous way of making herself obeyed and respected. "Among Prisoners of War in the time of its publication. has related in a book, entitled, her experiences as a nurse and Siberia," which attracted a considerable amount of attention at

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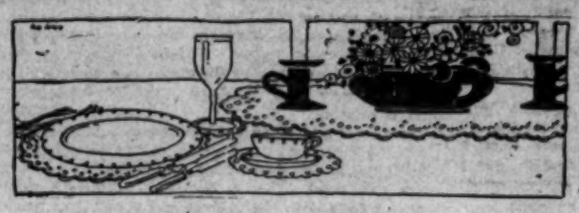

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... MEANING OF PEKING

...he great Powers who hold ...interests in China must be ...ed in the idea of neutralis... ...e capital of this vast land, ...ch Peking is the adminis... ...center. Should this cen... ...e entirely destroyed as a ...g machine or pass into the ...of one of the tuchuns, the ...influence of the foreign ...s must suddenly come to ...vitable end. Logically con... ...with this idea, is of course ...n control of Chinese State ...olies, the Maritime Customs ...the most important. The ...l treasury of the State mo... ...es will always be the capital ...ina. The foreign Powers ...ally maintain their protec... ...f sums invested in this land ...g as an interprovincial clear... ...use is kept in being, over ...they are able to maintain ...nt scrutiny and whilst they ...their observers of the con... ...changes going on. Thus the ...of China, state monopolies ...vested world interests are ...ery respect synonymous ...permanently bound to... ...r for better or for worse. ...peace of the administrative ...r of these interests must be ...nteed, or the world will re... ...in its note books that ..." no longer exists, and ...ill of course have momen... ...esults for mankind.

...student of history must be ...ly aware that after a long ... of overconcentration a ...y longer period of decent... ...ion generally follows. In ...al politics this means the ...fication of local autonomies; ...na, the autonomy of the ...ces. The provinces have ...ware for a very long time ...e central administration at ... has for nearly a century ...dered its income, and has ...isturbed the national equili... Nobody who remembers ...d regime can be surprised ...e provinces should take ad... ...e of the present state of af... ...which means that they re... ...make their matricular con... ...ons to the central Govern... But the foreign Powers ... interest and principal on ...nvestments, and so long as ...ng central Goverment exist... ...was easy to bring pressure ...r on this Government and ...ke it pay; but every child ... that the power of the so-... central Government does ...w reach beyond the walls ...ing, which means that every ...ddressed from the foreign ...ns, by order of their re... ...e governments, to the Chin... ...ntral administration is only ...believe, only dust thrown ... eyes of those who live be... the seven seas, who know ...g of faraway China, but ...ant to see their foreign re... ...tative busy collecting money ... China's shareholders. The ...of affairs at the present mo... ...is an absolutely impossible ... All the great schemes of ...al reunification are wonder... ...s theories, but are without ... practical value. Has the ... seen anybody whatever at... ...to carry out any one of th... ...es, new every morning and ...ed every evening? No! ... ways and means must be ... to solve this vexed situa... Let some sort of a start be ... even if it be but a short ...ting step. The neutralisa... ...of the capital, with all the ...s of the Government, with ...e foreign legations, with the ...lonic center of China's com... ...cations with the outside ... and with all-important for... ...public opinion, would be such ...peace or not? It is no use telling any Chinese of military victories. He does not understand this foreign idea. Military splendor and military pride are thousands of years behind his time. The soldier means nothing to him, and those who use military power can only have the deciding force of public opinion with them when they start to break the power of others who are attempting to oppress the people.

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

The neutrality of Peking remains unguaranteed so long as there are powers in the land over which the central Government has no actual control. This control need not necessarily find its expression in the possibility of orders given out at Peking and blindly followed at the place to which they are directed. This would mean the old overcentralisation of the Manchu times, which has gone once for all. Orders from Peking given out by the civil authorities, which means the combination of the President and the Cabinet with the countersignature of Parliament, must be voluntarily obeyed by the provinces throughout the whole land. This is the real balance of power, which must come one day, and which means the real independence of the land. The central power at Peking will then bear its responsibilities towards all foreign countries which have any relation to China. There must be a certain general central force by means of which President and Government are enabled to force their decision upon every party and every citizen throughout the whole country. There must and will slowly be educated and made effective a clean and uncorrupted public opinion, which, impregnable against corruption, against any immoral influence, will be untiring in defending the rights of China against any agression from within or from without. This is what is lacking in China: strong public opinion.

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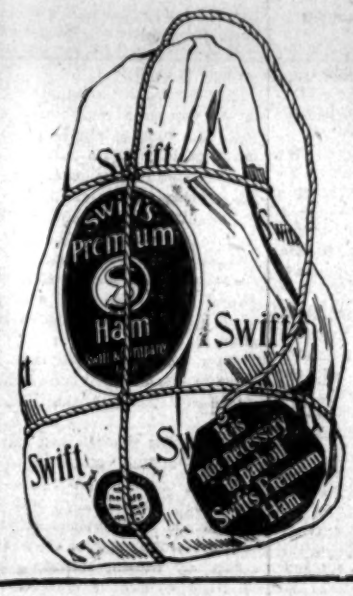

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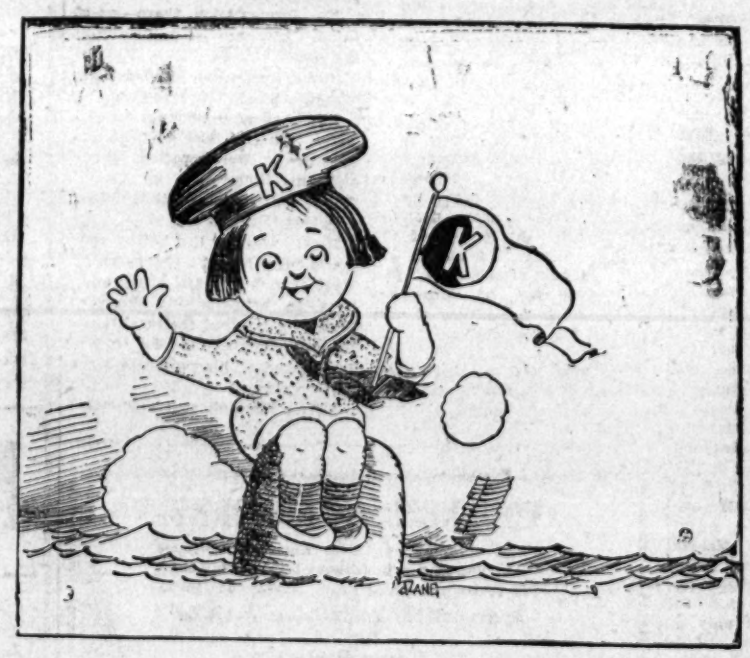

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The Rise Of Mussolini

Sent To Prison For Opposition To War With Turkey And Emerges As Leader Of Socialist Party

(This is the fourth installment of the first informative biographical account of Mussolini to be published in China. It is a stirring and picturesque account of this remarkable man's rise from obscurity in a remote village of Romagna, through trials and adventures such as fall to the lot of few men, to the premiership of Italy. The author is Antonio Beltramelli, the celebrated novelist of Mussolini's home town, who knows the dictator well and describes his life from an intimate viewpoint.)

BY ANTONIO BELTRAMELLI

We are now approaching the time when Italy went to war with Turkey. Mussolini declared himself hostile to this enterprise and in the courtyard of the labor chamber at Forli he delivered a fiery speech against the war. On the same platform was Deputy Bianchi, who urged the people to throw up barricades against the government. A detective took down Bianchi's remarks in shorthand and attributed them to Mussolini. For the second time Mussolini was placed under arrest. Though the question of facts was thrashed out at the trial Mussolini was, nevertheless, condemned. Asked if he had anything to say to his judges he replied:

If you give me my freedom, you will be doing me a favor; if you send me to prison, you will be doing me an honor."

MUSSOLINI IN PRISON

Mussolini did not find prison life intolerable. For once in his life he had plenty of leisure for study. Besides, he was accustomed to solitude. The old people in Predappio relate how Benito's mother once owned a little piece of land away off in the mountains with a tumbledown hut upon it. They call the place "The Vallona." On one occasion, as a boy, Benito took a pile of books and went off to this old cabin and lived there three months all by himself, lost in the passion for reading. This is typical of Mussolini's temperament tending toward extremes, but always disciplined, striking a balance between rashness and the measures necessary for success, ready for action to the limit once he has foreseen and accepted all the consequences.

One of his favorite authors was Georges Sorrel, whom he knew personally and who, in 1913, prophesied great things for his Italian friend. In those days there was a tendency among the "soap boxers" to stress the economic question as more important than any problem of religion or ethics. Nevertheless, Mussolini thought that Christianity was something superior to socialism. "Who can fail to understand," said he, "that the emotions which Christmas inspires in us are infinitely superior to those we feel for the first of May? But unfortunately the economic problem is before us and we must solve it."

Contempt for Socialist Colleagues

He was a great admirer of the old French revolutionist Danton, and he made a speech on the anniversary of the commune, every year, speeches which almost invariably show profound contempt for his socialist colleagues. One such anniversary proved to be a raw, rainy day and only a small crowd turned out, but finally he strode up to his place and began to speak. There was a frown of scorn on his face. He fixed his black, brigand-like eyes upon the few hearers before him and began: "At daybreak on a morning which will remain famous in the history of peoples, the men of the commune went down to their attack on the Bastille. They were not like the rabbits and the chicken-hearts who make up the Italian socialist party, who talk about the social revolution, but are actually afraid of four drops of rain."

It is well known that his socialist colleagues never heard anything but insults and invective from his lips. While Mussolini was editing the Class Struggle one of those "leaders" who had literary ambitions proposed writing a series of articles under the same title as the newspaper. To test the man out and humiliate him once and for all, Mussolini asked him to write an article on the theme "The Myth of Revolution." The aspiring litterateur, who was not quite sure what the subject meant, did his best and finally brought his article into the editorial office. Mussolini looked looked over the manuscript with a scowl. The writer finally picked up courage and asked:

"Well, what do you think of it?"

"I can see that you are the most perfect ass inside the socialist party," said Mussolini, "and that is saying a good deal. Go back to your job and let literature alone."

DENOUNCES REPUBLICAN.

Mussolini was fighting for revolutionary socialism in the stronghold of Italian republicanism. Forli was and is, in most of its parishes, the most "republican" of all Italian cities. He had the same contempt for his republican fellow citizens that he had for his socialist comrades. In a speech at one of their meetings he said to them: "You republicans are a bunch of spineless incompetents. You will never do anything. You were born dead. The only feeling you can possibly arouse in a live man is that of pity."

There were of course, many republicans quite as violent as he was. One evening Mussolini was approached on a street corner by a friend who had come to warn him that a republican leader was going about the town with blood in his eye, intending to give Mussolini a thrashing. Mussolini looked at the man and asked. "Say, are those fellows trying to get me into jail?"

"No; why do you ask?"

"Because, if that fellow says a word to me, I will kill him."

And he would certainly have done it.

Mussolini meanwhile was living like a real Bohemian. One of his whimsical ideas was to start a restaurant in the main square of Forli to be called "The Setting Sun," which would be a rendezvous for all the down-and-outs in the region.

BECOMES SOCIALIST LEADER

It was at the congress of Reggio Emilia that Mussolini came to the forefront of the Italian socialist movement. His revolutionary, insurrectionist ideas swept his auditors before him. The Italian socialist party was breaking up over the issues of the war in Tripoli. Benito Mussolini was the person whose eloquence held the party together with the expulsion of only a few important leaders, and all eyes turned upon this "new man." The middle-class papers, in reporting his speech that won him the editorship of Avanti and the leadership of the socialist party, seemed never to have heard of him before. The Corriere della Sera prefaced its text with the words, 'The next speaker was a genuine peasant from Forli."

Mussolini was in some doubt as to whether he should accept this "high office" in Milan; but finally he was prevailed upon to abandon his little Romagnolo world and set out on the great highway which was to lead him to the place he occupies today.

He gave to Avanti an extremist insurrectionist tone, reorganising the Italian socialist party as an army of revolutionists destined soon to seize the power of the state by violence. He was in the full enthusiasm of this work when the greatest case of conscience that can come to a leader of men came up for his solution.

(The next and concluding installment of Mussolini's biography will be printed Tuesday.)

-:- The Armor Of Character -:-

(Continued from Page 12)

ter was beyond the reach of their evil designs.

It was the invisible armor which enmity could not pierce—it could even blunt the darts of passion and keep him unharmed in the presence of the most trying of temptations. He preferred the dungeon to a betrayal of his trust and surrender of his integrity—little knowing that the place by the side of Pharaoh could not be reached by any other route than that which led through prison.

Here is where the reason breaks down and faith becomes the only reliable guide. No one can reason out a course like that which Joseph followed—one must have faith to do the right, regardless of consequences, and leave the rest with God.

It was a fellow prisoner who brought to Joseph an opportunity for service which all of his brethren could not have offered him. Two men with dreams told their dreams to a chance companion, who happened to be a dreamer and an interpreter of dreams. God had not only given Joseph two prophetic dreams, but He had given him the power to understand dreams.

Who can solve the riddle of the dream? Many theories have been proposed in explanation of dreams—nearly all of them attempt to rob them of any special significance or power. Those who believe the Bible need not be distressed if such explanations prove unsatisfactory. The Bible explanation of dreams is sufficient.

The God who can speak to man in the day time can communicate with him also at night. The sun never goes down on the Creator's power—there is no hiatus in His relationship to His children.

"Within the shadow" ever stands the Unseen Power that can give strength to resolution in times that try men's souls; this same Power can make the dream as vivid at night as the vision is at midday.

Two of the prisoners had dreams; one of them Joseph interpreted to mean death and the other life.

I hope the readers will pardon me for calling attention to the fact that the dream of Pharaoh's chief butler gives us high authority for the use of unformented wine. This is the language of the butler:

"In my dream, behold, a vine was before me; and in the vine were three branches; and it was as though it budded, and her blossoms shot forth; and the clusters thereof brought forth ripe grapes; and Pharaoh's cup was in my hand; and I took the grapes, and pressed them into Pharaoh's cup, and I gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand."

No fermentation there—no alcohol, just the fresh juice from the grape.

The dream was a prophecy, and it meant life to the dreamer.

The hand of Providence appears again. Pharaoh had a dream and that dream was repeated with a different illustration of the fact that it represented. Nobody could interpret the dream.

Now reenters the butler upon the scene. He had a chance to pay his debt to Joseph and at the same time to help the king. So, even though it required the recalling of his own wrong-doing, he told of Joseph and of his power to interpret dreams.

"Then Pharaoh sent and called Joseph." It does not say whether they put him into prison slowly, but it does say that they "bought him hastily out of the dungeon."

The dreamer was ready to enter upon his work; all the rest had been preparation. He listened to Pharaoh's dream and, with the power that God gave him, he disclosed the meaning thereof.

There were to be seven years of plenty and then seven years of famine. As in the dream the poor kine ate up the fat kine, and the thin ears devored the full ears, so the years of famine would consume all that was grown in the years of plenty.

But Joseph's wisdom went beyond the interpretation of the dream. He ventured to advise Pharaoh; he told him how to protect his land from the famine by the conservation of the food in the years of plenty through the employment of "a man discreet and wise." It is not strange that Pharoah chose as the "man discreet and wise," suggested by Joseph, the man "in whom the spirit of God is."

Thus God led Joseph into a great opportunity after He had prepared him to meet the responsibilities of such a position. In a multitude of cases the hand of God has been as clearly manifest.

If this is true in the writing of great pages of history, what reason have we to doubt that God's hand leads in writing pages less conspicious? Who is able to draw a line through human events and declare what is worth God's while or when the situation is important enough for Him to have a part in the direction of men's lives?

Our text gives us the sequel Joseph, in power over all Egypt, revealed himself to his brethren, seeking to buy food from Pharaoh because the famine was sore in Canaan also; and they, conscience stricken, felt that judgment was about to be rendered against them for their sins. But Joseph relieved their fears and calmed their agitation.

"Be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither; for God did send me before you to preserve life."

It was God's work—"He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him."

Man is free to choose his course; he must be free if he is to be held accountable for his doings. But God is free to use the wicked as well as the good to execute His plans.

WATCHES OVER HIS OWN

If man will sin, let him do so—it is his privilege. But he must not complain at the punishment that God fixes and he should not be surprised at the ways of escape which God provides.

We draw from this a lesson that is daily needed and wonderfully helpful. God keeps watch above His own; those who trust Him cannot fail.

The way may be dark and the perils great, but the God who sent Joseph on before "to preserve a remnant in the earth" and to save his brethren "by a great deliverance" is equal to any task.

He is bigger than the world that He has made and is all-loving as well as all-powerful. Our lives are precious in His sight; His hand is extended—He will lead us if we will but trust Him.

Text Of The Sermon

And Joseph said unto his brethren, I am Joseph; doth my father yet live? And his brethren could not answer him; for they were troubled at his presence.

And Joseph said unto his brethren, Come near to me, I pray you. And they came near. And he said, I am Joseph your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.

Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither; for God did send me before you to preserve life.

For these two years hath the famine been in the land; and yet there are five years, in which there shall neither be earing nor harvest.

And God sent me before you to preserve you a posterity in the earth, and to save your lives by a great deliverance.

So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God; and he hath made me a father to Pharoah, and lord of all his house, and a ruler throughout all the land of Egypt.

Haste ye, and go up to my father, and say unto him, Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me lord of all Egypt; come down unto me, tarry not:

And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, and thou shalt be near unto me, thou, and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all that thou hast:

And there will I nourish thee; for there are yet five years of famine; lest thou, and thy household, and all that thou hast, come to poverty.

And, behold your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth that speaketh unto you.

And ye shall tell my father of all my glory in Egypt, and of all that ye have seen; and ye shall haste and bring down my father hither.

And he fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck, and wept; and Benjamin wept upon his neck.

Moreover he kissed all his brethren, and wept upon them; and after that his brethren talked with him.

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: For any one day only: for Ladies.
ash must accompany applications)
S GIVING ADMISSION E UNRESERVED PART E ENCLOSURE MAY BE IED FROM MESSRS. & WALSH, LTD., OR at PUBLIC ENTRANCE No. 14 MOHAWK ROAD.
s: For the four days:
s: For any one day only:
n.
S AND REFRESHMENTS L BE OBTAINABLE AT THE COURSE.
Members and Grand Stand Holders—in the Grand
the Public, in the Public ment Rooms.
Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
ry, Shanghai Race Club.
58438

S.S. "Hanley" From Vancouver and Seattle

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "HANLEY" will be held at the Pai Lien Chien (Robert Dollar) wharf on Monday, April 30th, at 10:00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
AGENTS.
58439 A-29

LOST

A Bill of Lading, No. 2, marked Tls, calling for one case of letter paper, imported by the Niigata Maru, trip no. 8, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was lost on April 3rd.

The Custom House and N.Y.K. have notified the loss and cancelled the same, and a new one has been issued for delivery of cargo.

We hereby warn the public, also in the Shanghai Nippo, not to negotiate the aforesaid Bill.

Taisho and Co.
58422 M-3

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.N. Co.'s Steamer Teh Hsing, Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 1st May, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.
58427 M-1

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
1923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China
T. F. 152

Shanghai Recreation Club.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Pavilion on Thursday, May 3rd, 1923, at 5.30 p.m.

Members willing to serve either on the General or Balloting Committee for the ensuing year, should send in their names to the undersigned on or before May 2nd 1923.

By Order of the Committee,
CHAS. THOMPSON,
Honorary Secretary.
58342

China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that by order of our Head Office in San Francisco the local office of this Company will be closed to public business with effect from May 1st 1923.
58374

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Frank J. Courtney has been appointed Manager of the Radio Department of the Far Eastern Branch of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co.

R. E. DE LAY,
General Manager.
Far Eastern Department,
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.
58345 A 29

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
58301 T. F. 123

Sandy Macdonald
Special Liqueur Scotch Whisky as supplied to the HOUSE OF LORDS
With a reputation of fifty years to uphold, the Distillers of "SANDY MAC" will continue to produce the same excellent quality which gained for them their enviable reputation. "SANDY MAC" is in a class by itself.
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 2021.

Good Paint Cheap
For Artists — For Paint Mixers
Du Pont Pure Colors and Dry Colors
Du Pont Galvanized Iron Primer
Du Pont Gold Bronze Powders
Du Pont Leather Renovator
Du Pont Auto Enamels
Du Pont Wood Filler
A large stock of paint products, including the above, all for sale at prices below factory cost in America.
H. B. CAMPBELL,
45 Szechuen Road,
Telephone Central 1892.
55225

NOTICE

We recommend and guarantee all kinds of House or Office Servants: Cooks, Amahs, Boys, Coolies, etc., etc. Also Japanese amahs with good English.
Call on us, or write us.
HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
789, Woosung Road.
58409 M1

S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR" From New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR," will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf, on Monday, April 30th, at 10:00 A. M. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
58329 A 29

S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Wednesday, May 2nd, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
AGENTS
58295 M 2

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Messrs. THOMAS SKINNER and CO. (London) are closing their office at 24, Nanking Road on April 30, 1923.

From May 1, 1923, until further notice, correspondence should be addressed to:

P. O. Box 648, SHANGHAI
"The Bankers' Almanac and Year Book"; "The Stock Exchange Year Book"; "The Directory of Directors" "Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory"; "The Stock Exchange Gazette"; "The Canadian Gazette."
Trade Intelligence Service.
Cable Address:
DESOLLAR, SHANGHAI.
58412 A29

CHARGEURS REUNIS
S. S. "AURIGNY".

The above fast and up to date steamer 15,700 tons. d.w. will leave Shanghai for Marseilles end of May or beginning of June, 1923

Shanghai-Marseilles First Class L. St. 104.10.0.
Shanghai-Marseilles Second Class L. St. 44.0.0.

Agents: Racine & Cie.
Telephone C. 953
T. F. 123

Buy "Guaranteed" Only Machines
HIGH-GRADE REBUILT
TYPEWRITERS
Three main points in buying a Rebuilt Typewriter
1. Make sure that it is a HIGH-GRADE Rebuilt
2. Buy only a GUARANTEED machine.
3. See that the guarantee is backed by a firm of standing and responsibility.

SOME PRICES	
Oliver No. 3	Mex $75.00
Oliver No. 5	" 90.00
Oliver No. 9 (New)	" 125.00
Remington No. 10	" 135.00
Remington No. 10 (18 inch Carriage)	" 175.00
Underwood No. 5	" 150.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road.
Shanghai.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.
SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

"THE TRUNK FROM HOMESIDE"
Containing
THE NEWEST AND SMARTEST IN
FROCKS for shopping and afternoon wear
HATS colorful and chic
HOSE in the new spring shades
ACCESSORIES.
Also introducing to the Orient the Belcano toiletries—"The Fountain of Youth brought to your dressing table".
Shown Monday to Thursday only
Room 210
Astor House
58425 A 29

BLUE STAR LINE (1920) LTD.
S/S "DORICSTAR" — Gross Tonnage 10,400
The above New Clyde Built Steamer due to leave Woosung for London via Ports about May 3rd has five two Berth cabins available for Passengers. Single or Double.
A good, quick, free, and easy passage home on a most up—to—date steamer. Apply
SHANGHAI ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED.
AGENTS,
24 Nanking Road.
58457 M2

TO LET
GROUND floor space on Museum Road for immediate occupation - 16 feet x 44 feet with large show window. Suitable for office and showroom. Reasonable rent. Apply to Box No. 380, THE CHINA PRESS.
58430 A 29

Business and Official Notices

Clear your godowns of unsaleable stock.
Why Pay Storage Charges
Why have Money Tied Up
Let us help you to get rid of these stocks.
China Liquidating Co.
Merchandise liquidators
A51 Kiangse Road
Shanghai
58128 M 18

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby
Decide to use the "Allenburys" Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with Sound health and Strength.
The Method of Simplicity and Certainty.
Write for Free booklet "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., SHANGHAI.

Beware of the Damp Season, have your clothes
CHEMICALLY CLEANED
by
S. WULFF & Co.
before you pack them away.
211a Szechuen Road, corner of Ningpo Road.
Established 1900 *Tel. C. 2284*

Butchery for sale.,
Consisting of furniture, fixtures, tools, and other accessories, situated at corner of Taku and Thibet Roads. For particulars, apply to Shing Kee The Ideal Provision Co.
58207

AUTO SUPPLIES
complete line in STOCK
at reasonable prices
DONG CHONG CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY.
P346 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 1518.
57882 O 9

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D
Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
39684

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
German University
Specialist in female diseases connnements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.
55580

Dr. Loo Sing De
Chinese Herb Doctor
Specialist in all tropical diseases
Office hours 3 to 5 p.m.
Foo Wai Hospital,
256, Nanking Road.
57707 M 4

L. WOLF & CO.
Chemical Cleaning & Dyeing Works.
12 Years Experience
Real Work. Reasonable Price.
Refer to our patrons.
Restore old dresses to new.
Orders promptly executed.
Remember our place
A953 Broadway East. Only office.
58328 M 25

Notice to MotorCar Owners
Secure your supply of motor spirits from the golden "Pratt's" pump on the western side of Thibet Road, facing Avenue Edward VII.
THE HUDFORD MOTORS,
Corner Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII.
T.F. 130

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
55641

Brunswick Exclusive Dance Orchestras
ISHAM JONES, Chicago
JOSEPH C. SMITH, New York
CARL FENTON, New York
ORIOLE TERRACE, Detroit
ARNOLD JOHNSON, New York
BENNIE KRUEGER, New York
GENE RODEMICH, St. Louis.
These are some of the famous musical organizations that have made Brunswick Dance Records the standard of the world. The ever-increasing demand for their recordings show how perfectly they interpret the catchy dance music of the hour. These orchestras are made up of some of the most sought after dance musicians in the country, and each group has its own personal following of admirers.
57110

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that as from this date Mr. J. R. Lough is no longer connected with this Company.

CHINA LIQUIDATING COMPANY
A 51, Kiangse Road.
Shanghai.
Shanghai, Apr. 26 1923
58350 A 29

DR. JAMES YUKING
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles,
73 Nanking Road
Between Honan and Shantung Rds
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment,
Tel. C. 2127.

NOTICE

The TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, of Youngstown, Ohio, U. S. A.—formerly represented by the American Trading Co.—announces that they have opened their own branch offices in China, under the general management of H. A. SILAGI, M. Am. Soc. C. E., M. Am. Assn. E.

Head office is located in Shanghai, 612 Robert Dollar Building, No. 3 Canton Road.
Telephones: Central 4779 and 4780.
58163 A 28

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

From May 1st, 1923, our Offices will be situated at the GLEN LINE building, 2 Peking Road, first floor.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.
58242 A 29

PROPERTY SALE

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Established 1873
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Land Brokers
Favoured with Instructions from William Katz, Esq.,
Will sell on the premises at
36 SEYMOUR ROAD
on
Wednesday, May 16th, 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.
THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE consisting of 18 large Rooms, beautifully decorated and including Drawing Room, Studio, Library, Billiard Room and Hallway. Elaborate Electric Fittings specially imported. Modern Sanitation, Central Heating, etc.
Contained in B.C. lot 10239 and measuring about M. 16.7.3.9. including Tennis Courts, Conservatory, Garages, etc.
Upset Price Taels 175,000.00
Further particulars and Cards to view may be obtained from the Auctioneers at No. 2, Kiangse Road.
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
AUCTIONEERS.
T. F. 144

ROOMS

16 Weihaiwei Road. Double or single with private bath rooms attached. All modern conveniences. Full board. Close to Race club and tram line.

Apply to Mrs. Bellamaoff.
16 Weihaiwei Road.
Telephone W. 2213.
58090

27 NANKING ROAD
Available in the Central Bazaar building, 27 Nanking Road and 41 Kiangse Road (corner), for occupation on June 1st, a limited number of
MODERN OFFICE—FLATS
being small office, bedroom and modern tiled bathroom with hot and cold water. The rent will include taxes, light, steamheating and telephone.
Apply to Mr. K. Zylstra, 41 Kiangse Road (second floor)
Tel. C. 7739/7740.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,700,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,853,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, C$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dalian	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 30,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yuan-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.0 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabox"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We Issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADH, Manager.
M. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Paom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up ..U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 *Montgomery Street.*

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
	La Vega
JAVA	
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$18,914,400.00
Reserve Fund	$2,448,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

浙江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	120,751.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

Li Ming, Manager.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Neder landsche Hande Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,680,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468. C. 6469 General Office. C. 6470. C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946 & 7947.

大通銀行

6 Kiukiang Road Central 1424—Manager

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold.

JAS. J. ROGERS
Manager.

興業銀行 THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
Shanghai Branch
61 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses Waldman, Morriss, Reid, Messrs. H. J. Molony, Akehurst, Palinquist, H. Rees, F. R. Mullican, P. A. Pedersen.
Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Hankow: Messrs. L. Dobny, Gratob, Misses Barashkova, Tomina; for Kiukiang: Mr. Lamburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Garrett. fifHF
Per C.N. s.s. Sinkang for Tsingtao: Mrs. Fromien and child, Messrs. Teho. Bolhaert, J. S. Alberto.
Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Swatow: Mr. R. E. Capen; for Hongkong: Mr. L. de Jussewiez; for Canton: Mr. and Mrs. Idzichi.
Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: three Franciscian Sisters; for Chefoo: Mrs. J. S. Dunn, Mrs. J. C. Bowling and two infants, Mrs. E. Dyse, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pigner, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Messrs. Row, D. Jamieson, Mr. P. Nedintspin; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crokam.
Per P. & O. s.s. Karmala for London; Mrs. J. W. and Master Chadderton, Mrs. I. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Wilkinson and infant, Miss A. Warner, Mrs. R. N. Truman and infant, Misses R. Truman, Randall, Major C. H. W. Edmons, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Harder and infant, Miss E. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawson, Mrs. J. F. Reid and infant, Mrs. P. Kull, Mrs. E. Knutsen, Mrs. A. Linge, Messrs. G. Broomfield, T. Murphy, C. E. Larsen, D. J. Campbell, G. ... Hepburn, J. M. Hopkins, W. R. Allan, A. M. McPherson, J. Dymond; for Marseilles: Mr. F. and Miss Souter, Messrs. J. Minkevitch, R. N. Truman, M. B. Brown; for Bombay: Mr. E. Lewis; for Colombo: Rev. C. B. Price; for Singapore: Messrs. M. ...ry, Yue Bing, Mrs. Yang Miao-yung; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rowett-Johns and infant, Master Rowett-John, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Armishad, the two Misses Armishead, Miss P. Kurtz, H. E. Judge Sir Skinner Turner, Lady and Miss Turner, Mrs. E. A. Thomas, Messrs. R. Hall, Kan Kwei, P. L. Ham, D. Reiss, T. K. Tseng, L. T. Loang, ... H. Janes, Malcolm.
Per P.M. s.s. President Wilson for San Francisco: Misses M. M. Walsh, Witchie, Sellus, E. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Pocock and child, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Li, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark and family, Mrs. Seitz and child, Mrs. Solomon and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Stinson, Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. E. Riley, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. B. Honig, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Wang Cheung-won, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Deis, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Wm. Katz and child, Messrs. I. G. Reddick, E. Salmon, J. H. Burnham, I. C. Chou, Li Lan, F. A. Fare and child, A. C. Schoning, Lawreosch, D. M. Ramsey, A. L. Shaw, Chester Weiss, A. Frazier McFellows, E. C. Jones, H. Chrestopherson; for Honolulu: Mrs. C. R. Brickland, Mr. F. M. Brooks; for Japan ports: Mrs. M. Olsen, Mrs. B. M. Hoffman, Mrs. C. F. Wester, Mrs. R. Schlee and infant, Miss E. Warren, Lady and Miss Castanskiold, Messrs. A. A. Goodwyn, Alex. Paul, Shay, D. N. Fowler, W. H. Sauer, C. B. Pitt, F. L. Robins, L. E. Gellingtram, H. Neki, K. Ishizal, Geo. Spongler, A. J. MacMillion, John McLeon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Dr. Tartois, Mr. and Mrs. Rayson, Miss M. Clean.
Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangtsen from Ningpo: Mr. Powick.
Per N. S. s.s. Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hope.
Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Scarbrough.
Per P.M. s.s. President Wilson from Manila and Hongkong: Miss Amy C. Booth, Mrs. S. E. Brown, Mrs. D. P. Gallaway and infant, Mr. Cheung Pin-ip, Check Siu-lum Miss Mary Elree, Mrs. M. F. Field Mr. Ernest Friend, Major Gen. Sir J. S. Fowler, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Mrs. W. C. Gulleon and infant, Lieut. W. J. Humphrey, Miss M. B. Hunter, Mr. H. R. Harling, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hallard, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Irons, Mrs. Anna Jacobs, Miss Alma Jenkins, Mrs. M. C. Knettle, Mr. Kou Yieling, Miss V. B. Kaye, Mr. P. K. Lin, Mr. and Mrs. W. MacPherson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Nelson, Messrs. F. P. Paterno, H. E. Parkinson, Mrs. S. H. Poon, Mr. Tsze E. Pun, Miss Pun Lai-wan, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Roth, Mrs. T. Carr Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sionaker, Mrs F. and Miss M. V. de Souza, Mr. L. Schipper, Major L. Chenevix-Trench, Mrs. P. Trump, Mr. B. M. Vierira, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wall, Mrs. Mary L. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, Mr. Wong Ngai-tong, Mrs. K. H. Yung; through for San Francisco: Mr. F. Buck, Miss F. Bergstrom, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carisen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Deis, Messrs. H. G. C. Dagent, Harry T. Edwards, J. E. Gardner, R. H. Glen, Mrs. F. B. Hickerson, Mrs. Belle Lauritsen, Messrs. E. H. Lindquist, E. S. Lorsch, Capt. and Mrs. G. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Overton, Messrs. H. W. Poolman, J. Prakken, Mrs. R. Sanchez, Messrs. F. J. Saunders, E. Schulz, O. L. Stix, Geo. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams, Master Williams and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Welton, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Walker, Mrs. A. and Miss A. Walker; for Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pitcairn; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gregg.
Per M.M. s.s. Amboise from Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Robin and child, Mrs. Seychal, Messrs. Voiron, Perron, H. George, Levy, Ley, Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Breivet and child; from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wishart, Mr. Aitu Kuretzsky; from Hongkong: Messrs. C. H. Wei, Li Yuk-choi, Haim, Li Tune Ki, Choi, Chuy Chung, Bern. Aloist, Mrs. Hina Mergulion.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,140
Chartered	£17/- S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 625 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$258 B.
Yangtsze	$25¼ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 118 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 260
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	87s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 80 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17½ B.
Oriental Cons.	12A.
Raub	87
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 172½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 103 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 8.60 B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 211 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$180 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 46 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 15¼ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 108 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental	Tls. 7¼
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 105
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 249 B.
Green Island	Tls. 29½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 32½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 6¾ B.
Jewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 112½ B.
Moutrie	$40 B.
Watson	Tls. 18¼ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13¼ S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.15 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1912	Tls. 0.95 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.75
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.65 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9 B.
Karan	Tls. 7¾
Kedah	Tls. 1.17½
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.30 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14 B.
Padang	Tls. 5½
Penkalan Durian	Tls. 1.10 B.
Permatis	Tls. 2¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.20 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1½ B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 323
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 150 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 38½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 161¼

B. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, April 28, 1923

OFFICIAL

Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90
Samagagas Tls. 0.90 May

UNOFFICIAL

Chengs Tls. 1.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.20

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

Money Exchange

Shanghai, April 28, 1923

Mexican Dollars
Market 72.175
Native Interest 10
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 317
Copper Cash 248.000
Bar Silver 32⅝
Bank rate of Discount..... 3%
Paris on London 68.45
New York on London ... 462¾

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London—
Tel. Transfer ..... 3s. 2d.
Demand ..... 3s. 2⅛d.
New York—
Tel. Transfer 73½
Demand 73¾

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/2
London (Demand) .. 3/2⅛
London 4 m-s 3/2¼
India (T.T.) 234¼
France (T.T.) 1085
America (T.T.) 73½
Hongkong (T.T.) 74
Japan (T.T.) 66¾
Batavia (T.T.) 190½
Straits (T.T.) 74¼

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/4
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/4⅛
London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/4½
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 1135
America 4 m-s L/c .. 77½
Docs 78

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 75⅝ = Tls. 132.01
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $182.33

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 3½d. = Tls. 6.08
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $8.40

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 5.73 @ 3s. 1⅝d. £1
" 1.22 @ 73¾ Gold $1
" 1 @ 1165½ Fr. 12.98
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 @ 66 Yen 1.69
" 1 @ 232¾ Rupees 2.59
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 15.12½ Ital. Lire 16.85

CHINESE FOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday.	Yes'day's.
3rd year 6%	93.50	94.50
5th year 6%	47.40	47.50
7th year 6%	41.50	41.90
9th year 6%	61.50	61.40
6% Consolidated	46.70	46.80
7% Consolidated	50.00	49.80
11th year 8%-	96.00	97.00
96 millions 8%	26.00	26.00

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 74½
Demand buying on America 75¾
Demand selling on London 3s. 2½d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 3½d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.0

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 14.80 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.02 = 1 Tael
Marks 15.000 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 94.30 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.30 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 137.85 = 100 Fr. Francs

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, April 28, 1923

OFFICIAL

Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 15.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.15, 3.20
Consolidated Tls. 2.85
See Kees Tls. 1.17½
Batu Anams Tls. 0.95
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.80, 0.85
Semambus Tls. 1.60
Butes Tls. 0.75
Tebongs Tls. 1.60
Trams "B" Tls. 150.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 9.25

UNOFFICIAL

Anglo Javas Tls. 6.50 June
Chemors Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 105.50
Batu Anams Tls. 1.00
Samagagas Tls. 0.85

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

April 28, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York Price advanced to 67¼ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 463½.

The only changes in our official quotations here today were a drop in the franc rate to 1085 and in the Rupee rate to 234¼. Our market here was steady at the opening and firmed up during the day.

In the early part of the morning business in Sterling was done at 3s. 1⅛d. for April 3s. 2⅜d. for May and 3s. 2⅝d. for forward delivery. Gold Dollars were done at the same time at 74⅜ for near and forward deliveries.

However, at the close there were sellers of Sterling at 3s. 2⅛d. for April, 3s. 2⅛d. for May and June.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 75 for near and forward deliveries. There were sellers of Yen at 65½ for practically all deliveries with buyers at 65⅝.

Banks were quoting 3s. 3½d., 76¾ and 1140 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

China bought silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported as steady. New Yorw report their market as firm.

Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton:—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets which although due in a large measure to the attitude of the local bull clique, have carried prices well over Tls. 40.00 for Tangchow for April, while the summer months sailed practically a corresponding advance.

Whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market, and brought about a moderate revival of bull speculation on the part of the outside public.

As to trade conditions, they have not improved as much as expected. Interior marts continue apathetic, taking only small lots at bargain prices. Chinese Owned Mills seem to be working principally to keep their hands together, and it will not be surprising again to hear them advocating a continuance of curtailment of production.

On the whole, therefore, we cannot share the feeling of anxiety over the possibility of any scarcity of cotton, and believe that present prices discount a great deal in the way of trade conditions. Rather than expecting a scramble for the balance of the crop, we think the question is more likely to be carried over into next season and at what price the trade may be willing to carry it with the possibilities of another bumper yield ahead. Unless the outlook should change materially, we see no reason for a permanent improvement, and while it may take some time before the tide will turn, we would advise taking advantage of these strong markets to sell.

Yarn.—During the past week the market has been keeping steady and prices improved some one tael as compared with last week's level. In all some 6 to 7,000 bales have changed hands for export to Tientsin, Hankow, Swatow, Kiangse, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tsingtao and Wuhu.

SPUNT'S REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market.

China Cotton:—Our market, during the past week, has manifested but very little variation to that prevailing during the previous period as regards activities in both the yarn and raw cotton trades, nevertheless, prices on the local staple, as predicted in our last review, have evinced an upward tendency. Offerings have not been as plentiful for the simple reason that holders, being fully cognisant of the depleted stocks available from the current season's yield and experiencing as yet no financial pressure, continue to maintain their firm attitude, and no sooner any little demand arises such is met with corresponding appreciation in the rates. The renewed rising tendency in Mid-Americans and Indians may be taken also as factors in affecting the present trend of prices on whatever stocks are still in the market for local consumption, and inasmuch as the new season's yield is still at four months distance there appears at the moment no likelihood for the rates on the local raw product depreciating to any extent in the near future. Tone of the market, Firm.

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BRITISH ARE HOPEFUL FOR THEIR SHIPPING

London.—Reasoned hopefulness regarding the prospects that are facing British shipping is the current year's keynote of the annual report of the Chamber of Shipping, which at the same time insists on the necessity of securing a universal recovery of trade before industry can show a tangible, permanent improvement.

"There is no more reason to fear foreign competition now than ten or fifteen years ago," declared Richard D. Holt, at the Chamber's annual meeting, pointing out that in spite of the enormous profits made by neutral ship owners during the war their position today is by no means as satisfactory as might have been expected.

Bearing out this contention is the fact which the report brings out that at the beginning of 1922 10 percent of the British tonnage was laid up, while at the close of the year this total was reduced to 5 percent. This position is regarded as gratifying as compared with that of France, where 35 percent of the shipping is laid up, while according to the latest returns over 60 percent of the United States Shipping Board's tonnage is idle.

Statistics prepared by the Chamber show that freights, measured by the index number, fell from the average of 100 for 1920 to 30 for 1922, while the time charter rate fell from 100 to 27. The latter is 2 percent less than the average for 1913.

Sir Frederick Lewis, presiding at the meeting, pointed out that British shipping can claim to have done more than its fair share in re-establishing proper economic conditions The insistent problem that is facing the industry is that of placing a larger amount of tonnage in active serives without further lowering freight rates, declared Sir Alan Anderson, who was elected the new president.

Due to the rise in price of industrial coal announced as the result of German demands, increases were made in the price of Scottish steel products, one effect of which will be to further raise the cost of shipbuilding constructional work.

Expect Tumult In Meeting Over Bank

Foking, April 28.—The Bank of China will hold its shareholders meeting tomorrow. It is reported that a number of shareholders favor the reorganisation of the Bank. It is therefore anticipated that tomorrow's meeting will be of a stormy character.

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THE CHINA YEAR BOOK, 1923

The Standard Reference Book

An Encyclopaedia of Information regarding present-day China.

Indispensable to the business-man, the professional man and every man or woman who takes an intelligent interest in things Chinese.

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IF YOU ARE PALE TRY THIS EXPERIMENT

The Results Will Agreeably Surprise You.

If you are pale, have lost appetite and feel weak and depressed, take, after each meal, one of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In a very short time you will be agreeably surprised at the improvement in your health and spirits. You will realise that new blood, rich and red, is flowing through your veins, and you will say, "I actually feel hungry," while your friends will say to you, 'How much better you look!" The reason is that

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

make the rich red blood of health, and this good blood restores the appetite, gives fresh strength to the digestion, revitalises the nerves, imparts new life to the whole system.

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or post free $1.50 per bottle $8/- for 6 bottles, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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Swatow Drawn Work and Cross Stitch, Laces, Ivory and Silver Ware, Ladies' Underwear, Beaded Articles etc., etc.

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The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

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Manufacturers of "PAGODA" Brand Best Chinese Silk Hosiery

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at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition held at Singapore on 31st. March, 1922 on the occasion of the visit of

H. R. H. Prince of Wales

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ALL OVER THE CITY.

Students' Alliance Of W.C.T.U. Striving To Rid Community Of Beggars

Settlement House Established And Appeal Issued For Funds To Buy Equipment To Enable Worthy Ones To Earn Living

Redemption of the beggars that infest the Chinese city and overflow into the Settlement is the object of an appeal by the Students' Alliance of the W.C.T.U. which has been sent broadcast from the Settlement House which has been established near the West Gate and which is now caring for a score of those tattered objects of charity who have the will to work, but save for this Settlement House, could only beg.

"Ta mamma, Ta Lolo," is such a familiar cry throughout the Chinese City than any effort to lessen the clamor ought to be welcome, not only to the Chinese but to the foreign sightseers who visit its gardens and temples, in the opinion of Mrs. Herman C. H. Liu who is endeavoring to enlist the aid of Shanghai generally in this new charity. Nor will it be a charity long, she asserts since plans to make the Settlement House self supporting have been worked out and need only a small capital to put them into effect.

PROBLEM SOLVABLE

Mrs. Liu is executive secretary of the Students' Department of the W.C.T.U. of China and is certain, she says, that the beggar problem in Shanghai is a solvable one and the W.C.T.U. she says is the pioneer in its solution. All they need now is to expend the work of the Settlement House already established, so that a concrete example can be laid before the women of China, and contributions will be made that will enable the beggar who wants an opportunity to work to find employment suited to his or her intelligence.

Mrs. Liu and her co-workers have enlisted the sympathies of the Ningpo and Hankow Chinese Women's Clubs while a group of Hangchow women also are interested and plan to start similar work in their cities. The appeal has been made in Chinese and English, but it fails to state that many of the workers are making great sacrifices to be of service in this work. Miss Ting Yih-hwa, the superintendent of the Settlement House resigned a good position in a high school to take her present post at a salary that is too pitifully small to mention. Many others who have parents to support them are giving their services gratis and while the Settlement House is for the most part bare walls, every brick of it has been laid in the mortar of self sacrifice.

THEIR APPEAL

The appeal of these workers who ask foreign aid as well as Chinese, is as follows:

"Last winter, in the freezing weather, we were struck by the number of women and children beggars on the streets, and especially in the native city. A small percentage of them were professional or "lazy bone" but the overwhelming majority of them were forced by their circumstances. After a careful investigation in different parts of the city we found that many were willing to work and worthy of help.

"Turning aside from these suffering human beings, we began to challenge ourselves whether we should not think out some way to help them. Speaking from the standpoint of society, if all of us take a "laiser faire" policy, it will simply mean, in the future, more disturbance in society—more thieves, more criminals and more illiterates. The Shanghai Temperance Students' Alliance, of the W.C.T.C. of China, started out, without fear, to help these poor brothers and sisters. Students as a whole do not have much money; yet these boys and girls each gave his and her last cent to help establish for them a Settlement House, which is now in Yung Nien Li, Liu Kon Sze Lane, Wen Miao Road, West Gate, Shanghai.

"You will be interested to know that about twenty women and children have been already taken in to work in the day time and study and listen to the gospel of Christ at night. The little ones are sent to the neighboring schools, free of charge.

"At present these women are taught to make stockings, handkerchiefs, scarfs and slippers. We have figured out that one stocking-making machine, costing from 30 to 40 dollars, will be able to keep five women alive; for one is needed in spinning, one making the stocking proper, two sewing up the toes, and one ironing.

"Everyday we have had women, with little babies in their arms, begging to be admitted, but we are forced to turn them out on account of the lack of funds. Our House is too small and our machines too few. Under such circumstances, Friends, we cannot but turn to you for help—help us to 'give the poor a chance' and help us to clear the beggars out of this land. Any sum, big or small, from you will be highly appreciated and forever remembered by us and our needy others and sisters. Please send in your contribution today to the treasurer of our Board, Miss Ching Heieh-yang, Bidgman Girl's School, West Gate, Shanghai. If you desire further information, please communicate with any one of us."

It is signed by Frances W. Wang Liu, Executive Secretary of the Student Department of the W.C.T.U. of China; Tsu Fuk-ling, President of the Shanghai Temperance Students Alliance; Chin-don Y. Tang, President of the Board of Shanghai Settlement House; and Miss Ting Yih-hua, Superintendent of the Shanghai Settlement House.

Look Out!

The FLIRT is Coming

WATCH for the OPENING of the MUMM CAFÉ AND CABARET 25 Route Chu Pao San

OLYMPIC THEATRE

WEEK'S PROGRAMME—April 30th to May 6th

On Mon., Tues. & Wed., April 30th and May 1st & 2nd. AT 9.15 P.M.

"Hay Foot Straw Foot"

From the Julien Josephson Story

Charles plays the role of a magician who learned his tricks in a correspondence college. But the tricks don't work out the way the books said they should.

But he doesn't have to take a course in love! Come and see him.

Thos. H. Ince presents Charles RAY in "HAY FOOT, STRAW FOOT" A Paramount Picture

A clever supporting company has been provided for Mr. Ray in this picture. Doris Lee, a charming actress is the leading woman and other members of the cast include William Conklin, Spottiswoode Aitken and J. P. Lockney.

On Thurs, Fri., Sat. & Sun., May 3, 4, 5 & 6, at 9.15 p.m

WILLIAM FOX Presents

Pearl White

in

"The Mountain Woman"

Millions of admirers of this famous Star in America clamored for this picture and you have the chance to see it now.

In size, in class atmosphere, in beauty and thrill this feature will rival the really big productions of all time.

A drama considered one of the best played by Pearl White. Fox has handled the story in admirable fashion.

WILLIAM FOX presents PEARL WHITE in The Mountain Woman from "A Pagan of the Hills"—by CHARLES NEVILLE BUCK Directed by CHARLES GIBLYN

—MATINEE—

On SUNDAY, April 29 at 3.15 p.m.

"MARRYING MONEY"

and Whirlwind Ep. 1. & 2. 4 parts.

PALACE HOTEL SNACK COUNTER OPULAR RICES (MEN ONLY)

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Empire Theatre

Tonight Tonight

"The Unfortunate Girl"

A Chinese Master Production Presenting New Cinema Stars. Interesting. Beautiful.

COMING! On Mon., Tues. & Wed., April 30th & May 1st & 2nd "The Wirlwind"

A Most Extraordinary Serial. A Real Triumph in thrills with Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber.

DO NOT MISS IT!

MATINEES Today at 3.15 p.m. "THE UNFORTUNATE GIRL"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!

At 9.15 p.m.

A PIONEER MASTERPIECE

"THE PLACE OF HONEYMOON"

A vivid love drama that grips the heart and stirs the emotions of young and old alike.

Beautiful settings, staged at a tremendous cost.

A picture with the brightest cinema stars.

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

"MARY ELLEN COMES TO TOWN"

And "BRANDED FOUR" Episodes 1st and 2nd in 4 Parts

VICTORIA THEATRE

WEEK'S PROGRAMME—April 30th to May 6th

On Mon., Tues., and Wed., April 30th and May 1st and 2nd at 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FOX presents

BUCK JONES

IN

"FORBIDDEN TRAILS"

THE FOUR ELEMENTS WANTED IN A GOOD PICTURE ARE HERE

STUNTS—The story written by the noted author Charles Alden Seltzer, produced by William Fox. They represent the "fullfilment of the impossible."

ROMANCE—A clean delightful love theme. Rest assured that Buck Jones and Winifred Westover will do their part.

ADVENTURE—There's adventure galore, built upon conspiracy, ambition and a fair girl's peril.

FUN—Plenty, and real comedy that crops out at frequent intervals. No slapstick. Several fun-makers in the cast.

On Thurs., Fri, Sat and Sun., May 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th at 9.15 p.m.

JESSE L. LASKY Presents Bryant Washburn in "The Six Best Cellars"

SUPPOSE your cellar had gone hopelessly dry. Suppose you had sadly resigned yourself to the drought and had won a "Prohibition" nomination for Congress.

Then suppose your aunt suddenly presented you with 21 cases of priceless old Rhine Wine! What should you do? Come and see!

With Wanda Hawley and Julia Faye

MATINEES

On Sunday, April 29th at 3.15 p.m.

"MARY ELLEN COMES TO TOWN"

And "BRANDED FOUR" Episodes 1st & 2nd in 4 Parts

APOLLO

WE LIKE TO SEE YOU PLEASED

Monday and Tuesday, April 30th and May 1st

Her Husband Tried to make a Date With Her

THE NERVE OF HIM

A POWERFUL EMOTIONAL FAMILY DRAMA

"MODERN HUSBANDS"

featuring

HENRY B. WALTHALL

as STEPHEN DUANE—successful in Wall Street, but a failure in husbandhood

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday May 2nd to May 6th

AN EPIC OF THE SEA

"PARTNERS OF THE TIDE"

7——PARTS——7

Scene from "PARTNERS OF THE TIDE" AN IRVIN V. WILLAT PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTED BY W. W. HODKINSON CORP.

A SPLENDID SEA PICTURE

Its characters are real,—so, too, are its situations. And the action,—both above AND BELOW the waves—where, by the way, you will see the newest development of the motion picture art—moves at a pace which will hold you spellbound.

ON THE SAME BILL

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"

ROUND NINE

We can honestly and truthfully promise you that this round, which is relating KID ROBERT'S tribulations and his bare-fisted fight with "THE CHICKASHA BONECRUSHER" will provide better entertainment and more hearty laughs and red-blooded excitement than any of the previous rounds, and you know that this is saying a lot.

TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

CONSTANCE BINNEY in "M-I-D-N-I-G-H-T"

TO-NIGHT: Entertainment Extraordinary

RODOLPH VALENTINO and MAE MURRAY IN "THE DELICIOUS LITTLE DEVIL"

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 1032 Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss Hesslein and Co.; testimony taken of G. E. D. Mayne and M. H. Merrill.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 2015 Thacher v. Thacher; testimony taken of Agnes Thacher.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 2021 Kitty Ren v. The American Drug Co.; testimony taken of E. W. Miller and E. Pozniakoff.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 1941 Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press; motion to tax costs.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 2053 In re assignment of the Cosmos Commercial Corporation; Testimony taken of H. Kliene and P. N. Wilkins.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2172 U. S. v.M. L. Moody; testimony taken of Liu Mau Ling, John Bourke, M. O. Springfield J. F. W. Milne, and M. L. Moody.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2168 U. S. v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; Testimony taken of J. F. W. Milne and M. O. Springfield.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2171 U. S. v. J. Petit: testimony taken of Kem Singh, Li Sz Ung, W. H. Pike and J. Petit.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2170 U. S. v. R. L. Stevens; plea of guilty.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2159 U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; testimony taken of W. Pike, Dalel Singh, W. R. Kinniple and H. S. Honigsberg.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2146 A. Isler v. B. Powers; testimony taken of A. Isler and F. Augusteen.

JUDGMENT AND ORDERS

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co. order overruling motion to correct transcript.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 1676 H. H. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient; order overruling demurrer.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2020 Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; order overruling demurrer.

April 23, 1923, Cause Est. No. 101 In re Last Will and Testamen of Vincent A. Renouf: order to distribute estate.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour, Hudford Motors; order overruling demurrer.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2172, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; defendant dismissed and warned.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2168, U. S. v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; acquittal.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2171, U. S. v. J. Petit; defendant discharged with caution.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2170, U. S. v. R. L. Stevens; defendant assessed costs and warned.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2159, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; defendant assessed costs.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2146, A. Isler v. B. Powers, judgment for plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 1941, L. K. Kentwell v. The China Press; motion to tax costs.

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 2160, Garner, Queich and Co. v. F. C. Craig; Marshal's return of summons.

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 2166, Eisler, Reeves and Murphy v. Sternberg Transportation Service Co.; complaint, summons issued.

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren. v. American Drug Co., motion to correct transcript.

April 18, 1923, Cause No. 1930, Pnson C. Chu v. R. T. Bryan; motion to dismiss.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China and Mongolia Exrort Co., Inc.; writ of execution issued.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2172, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; complaint.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2167, U. S. v. H. B. Moore; complaint.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2171, U. S. v. J. Petit; complaint.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2170, U. S. v. R. L. Stevens; complaint.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2169, U. S. v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; complaint.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2054, In re Estate of Sigmund Applemund; deceased; inventory.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2123, Lee Tung and Co. v. L. Siegman; summons issued.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2174, Han Fei and Co. v. L. Siegman; summons issued.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. Pacific Steamship Co.; petition, summons issued.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 1848, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd and Co. and P. F. Pomeroy, marshal's return of summons.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2163, Chinese American Bank of Commerce, v. J. R. Browns; marshal's return of summons.

April 19, 1923, Cause No. 2166, Eisler, Reeves and Murphy v. M Sternberg; marshal's return of summons.

April 20, 1923, Peking Arts Shoppe; articles of incorporation.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 1549, In re Reid's Limited, Inc. a Bankrupt; proof of claim.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour (China), Ltd.; answer.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; marshal's return of summons.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 2173, Lee Tung and Co. v. L. Siegman; marshal's return of summons.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 2174, Han Fei and Co. v. L. Siegman; marshal's return of summons.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. Pacific Steamship Co.; marshal's return of summons.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. —— Hsin Foo Corporation; articles of incorporation.

April 20, 1923, Cause No. —— Guarantee Construction and Realty Co.; articles of incorporation.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 1806, In re Estate of Lillian Gladys Crawford, deceased; receipt.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2176, In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Warren Hicks, deceased; petition, depositions.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; motion of claimant.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; exception.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 530, In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased; administrator's report, affidavit of publication, claim.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2177, Katherine A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach, complaint, summons issued.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2178, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; petition, summons issued.

April 21, 1923, Cause No. 2179, N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; complaint summons issued.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 2180, Tshua Thang Jien et al., doing business as the Lee Hua Co., Ltd. v. the American Express Co., Ltd.; complaint, summons issued; marshal's return.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 2154, Louis E. Osborn v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice of motion to strike out, motion to strike out.

April 23, 1923, Cause No. 2179, N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; marshal's return.

April 23, 1923, Cause Est No. 101, In re last will and Testament of Vincent A. Renouf; order to distribute the estate.

Ultimatum Given Peking To Reveal Its True Accounts

That the Government shall make public all its financial deals not later than the end of this month is the demand made by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here in what is called its "ultimatum" dispatched to Peking yesterday.

It is complained in the message that repeated demands of the Chamber that the Government promulgate its accounts have deliberately been ignored. It refers to the report relative to the contemplated conclusion of a loan for $400,000,000 under the pretext of consolidating foreign loans but in reality for the accommodation of the Mandarins and aggressive militarists.

The Chinese people, it says, are highly indignant, because the Government has trampled public opinion underfoot and conclude loans recklessly to the detriment of national finances.

Child Marriage Custom Banned By Educators

Peking, April 28.—The Ministry of Education has issued an order prohibiting students studying in Middle Schools from entering upon the state of matrimony.

It points out that the Chinese parents are very anxious to get their children married as soon as they attain the age of puberty. This, it says, is detrimental to the physical, intellectual and moral development of the budding youths.

It has been common for students studying in Middle Schools or even in primary institutions to apply for leave of absence in order to get married with the result that not only is their school work interfered with but sometimes the minds of the students are henceforth distracted by their new nuptial relations.

Chang's Magazine Blows Up; May End Spring Campaign

Tientsin, April 27.—A report from Mukden states that an explosion of the powder magazine at Suichung, in Fengtien, occurred yesterday with serious damages.

The accident has already been exploited by the Chihli faction which is responsible for the rumour that General Chang Tso-lin regards the explosion as ominous and consequently decides to give up the contemplated campaign against the Chihli militarists.

The Menace Of Trachoma

A Lurking Peril For The Unwary Foreigner

BY DR. F. M. GENSBURGER

Few people realise the daily danger they pass through of contracting serious eye diseases by coming in contact with the seething masses of Chinese humanity surging through the streets of Shanghai. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the three most prevalent diseases in China are: "Red Plague," tuberculosis and trachoma.

Of these, not the least affliction is the last named malady. Trachoma may be regarded as the most insidious of the three, for, in the case of the "Red Plague" and tuberculosis, infection is easily detected by exterior indications, usually apparent to the victim, whereas there is no such danger signal in respect of trachoma.

A person afflicted with Trachoma may easily go on for weeks and even months without the slightest suspicion that anything is seriously wrong, aside from an inflammation of the eye, accompanied by discharge.

THE DANGER

Whilst any attempt to create alarm is to be discouraged, at the same time, it is futile to shut one's eyes to the real danger lurking in our midst. The source of infection is truly prolific. The danger of the spread of the disease among foreigners very often begins at home, where the servants enjoy an amount of liberty even in strict households that renders them a menace to the foreign occupants.

For example, it is a well known fact that the Chinese servants use hot towels in public places of amusement, such towels having been previously used by many others and in this way eye diseases, among other things, is easily communicated to those previously immune. When these servants return to their places of employment in foreign households, they may experience, in the course of a few days, an acute inflammation of the eyes, with very often an abundant discharge. Assuming that the servant is a cook, what happens? Through ignorance and apathy, he will neglect the matter, in nine cases out of ten, lulling himself into a sense of false security by thinking that the trouble will soon pass. Unaware of the real nature of the affliction, he will freely use the kitchen towels, dish-cloths, etc. for the purpose of wiping his eyes and in this way the master or mistress may become, and often are, seriously victimised.

AMAHS, TOO

The same holds true of the Chinese amahs afflicted with the same malady, who, occasionally, are known to use their own handkerchiefs to wipe the eyes of the child entrusted to their care. As it is impossible for the average mother to keep track of the entire movements of the amah, she may be totally unaware of the foundations being laid for a serious eye trouble in her child, which she may attribute to a simple cold or other minor trouble, whereas, in point of fact, the amah is the fountain head of the infection.

Other examples may be selected at random to reveal the far-reaching effects of the disease. The golfer, for instance, exposes himself to the risk of infection from the caddie, whose ideas of hygiene are on a par with the rest of his class. Such instances may be multiplied ad infinitum, did time and space permit, but sufficient has been said to show that the danger of the spread of Trachoma in Shanghai is not illusory.

Ban Against Marriage Of Teachers In London

London.—Women teachers in London must in future resign when they marry. This decision was made a few days ago by the Education Committee of the London County Council. The 4,000 married teachers at present working in London County Council schools will not be affected.

Married women whose husbands are incapacitated from supporting them and married women deserted by their husbands are excepted from the ban, but the resolution adopted require that they shall produce satisfactory evidence concerning the incapacity or desertion every year.

The Rev. C. J. Smith remarked to the committee that a woman could not be an efficient teacher and look after her own babies.

DINNER TONIGHT

Grill Room
Astor House Hotel
Reservations N. 200

ISIS THEATRE
Tonight! At 7 & 9-15 p.m. Tonight!
HENRY B. WALTHALL
in
"Flower of the North"
7 parts by James Oliver CURWOOD 7 parts
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 7 & 9.15
THE DYNAMIC COMEDIAN
HALE HAMILTON
in
"THE FOUR FLUSHER"
Five reels of lively action, laughs, new twists and an occasional Heart Tug.
"THE JUNGLE GODDESS"
Episode: 7 "THE RAJAH'S REVENGE"
Episode: 8 "THE ALLIGATOR'S VICTIM"
Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.
Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.
TOM MOORE in "One of the Finest"
"THE JUNGLE GODDESS"
Episodes 5th and 6th

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Tonight! Tonight!
AT 9.15 P.M.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in
"MARRYING MONEY"

Marriage as a last resort for bankrupt parents.
Plots and plans of schemers to "fish" a "purse."
A great problem solved by a girl's love.
She prefered a "heart marriage," not a "love auction."
Miss Young in a beautiful comedydrama supported by an excellent cast.
MATINEE
TODAY at 3.15 P.M.
"MARRYING MONEY" and WIRLWIND Ep. 1st and 2nd 4 parts.

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MUMM CAFÉ
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A MAGNIFICENT SPECIAL METRO SCREEN CLASSIC

ALICE LAKE
THE GREATER CLAIM
An unusual tale of an unusual chorus girl where maternal love shines brighter than the white lights.
A thrilling mixture of high life and wild life.
Again a chorus girl proves that "You Never Can Tell.
Four days Starting Wed. May 2 MATINEE Sat. 3 p.m.
JAMES KIRKWOOD with FRECKLES BARRY AND A BIG CAST Presenting MARSHALL NEILAN'S Picturesque Frontier Screen Production
"Bob Hampton of Placer"
SPECIAL TRAMCAR SERVICE
Patrons residing in Hongkew district are now provided with continuous car service up to 11.45 p.m (for Range Road; Wayside, etc.

SHE HAD SACRIFICED ALL!
Her honor, her character, she had given freely out of her love for him. Then came the realization that it had been in vain—that nothing would save him! It was more than any woman could stand!
CARL LAEMMLE Presents
"THE POWER OF A LIE"
From the stirring novel by Johann Bojer
With a great cast including, Mabel Julienne Scott, Earl Metcalfe, June Elvidge, David Torrance and Maude George.

"Confess"
"You are not the woman you say you are! Admit to this court that you have lied to save the man you love!"
Who was this mysterious, beautiful woman who had burst in upon the trial in an attempt to exonerate the prisoner? And why had she waited until the very last moment? See
"THE POWER OF A LIE"
A master picturization of one of the most powerful and popular novels of the present day. A cast of rare ability and popularity, delineates perfectly the strong, clear-cut characters around which this irresistible drama is woven.
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ISIS THEATRE
Commencing Thur. and on Fri., Sat. & Sun.
Box Seat $1.0 ; Dress Circle 60 cts and Stall 40 cts.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, April 29, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. McArthur will leave on Monday, April 30, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 2671 Tons, Captain Hallow, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, May 2, at midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 2,644 Tons, Captain Lawson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Hazlewood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, May 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, May 1, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Captain Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. TAISHUN, Captain Jansen, will leave on Wednesday morning, May 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Steamers Departed

Apr. 28—Kungwo for Hankow
Apr. 28—Kiangyu for Hankow
Apr. 28—Luenyi for Hankow
Apr. 28—Fengyang M. for H'kow
Apr. 28—H.M.S. Scarab for cruise
Apr. 28—Taksang for S. H. C'ton
Apr. 28—Shantung for S. H. C'ton
Apr. 28—Pacific for Cruise
Apr. 28—Kojun M. for Dairen
Apr. 28—Karmala for London
Apr. 28—W. O'Rowa for Portland
Apr. 28—Sinkiang for Tsingtao
Apr. 28—Automedon for Dairen
Apr. 28—Haruna M. for Japan
Apr. 28—Kinzan M. for Hankow
Apr. 28-Itsukushima M. for C'tao
Apr. 28—Lushan M. for Amoy, etc.
Apr. 28—Hwahlee for N. C'toms
Apr. 28—Yokishin M. for T. D.
Apr. 28—Kumano M. for Japan
Apr. 28—Simferopol for V'tok
Apr. 28—Unkai M. 5 for C'tao
Apr. 28—Tachung for Foochow
Apr. 28—Shuntien for Tientsin
Apr. 28—Fukuyei M. for Tientsin
Apr. 28—Edmore for Seattle
Apr. 28—Yungshin for Ningpo
Apr. 28—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Steamers Arrived

Apr. 28—Yungshin from Ningpo
Apr. 28—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Apr. 28—Kaho from Tientsin
Apr. 28—Takeshima M. from Jap
Apr. 28—Emland from Hongkong
Apr. 28—Haean from Wenchow
Apr. 28—Selkyo M. from Dairen
Apr. 28—Liangchow from H'kong
Apr. 28—Kianghsin from H'kow
Apr. 28—Nganking from Hankow
Apr. 28—Chokai M. from C'tao
Apr. 28—U.S.S. General Alava from Kobe.
Apr. 28—U.S.S. Aboranda from Manila.
Apr. 28—Hsinfung from Tientsin
Apr. 28—Tafeo M. from Hankow
Apr. 28—C. of Birmingham from New York
28—Nyanza from London

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong on Wedneesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow this morning and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Daishin Maru, from Formosa, left Foochow on Thursday afternoon and was due in Shanghai yesterday afternoon. The vessel will dock at the O.S.K. Wharf after discharging its cargo in the stream, and will sail for Tientsin on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Selkyo Maru which arrived from Dairen yesterday and docked at the Yangtszepoo Wharf, will sail for Foochow, Keelung and Takao tomorrow.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Dairen on May 3.

The K.M.A. s.s. Wugo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hwahwu (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will leave for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fenglien will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Gurna left Calcutta on Sunday morning, April 15, and is due to arrive in Shanghai about May 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Dogra left Bombay on April 10 and is due in Shanghai about May 3.

The B.I. s.s. Gandara, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai about May 4.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia which arrived in Shanghai Wednesday afternoon, will sail for Bombay via ports next Tuesday. The tender Gutzlaff with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai next Tuesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The M.M. s.s. Angers was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, April 20, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta left London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, April 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about May 23.

The S.E. s.s. Sumatra, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Hamburg on April 6 and is due here on May 19.

The S.E. s.s. Ceylon, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Suez on March 23 and is due in Shanghai on May 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on June 6.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy, outbound from London, left Hongkong Wednesday morning and was due to arrive in Shanghai yesterday afternoon. The vessel was to dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf upon arrival.

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty left Singapore on April 15 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 3.

The O.S.K. s.s. Shunko Maru, from Europe, left Singapore on Thursday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong on May 9. The vessel will sail for Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama on May 11, and is to dock at the O.S.K. Wharf upon arrival.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia, from London on March 29, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on May 3.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left Shanghai yesterday morning and is due to arrive at Marseilles on June 2 and in London on June 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza was due in Shanghai from London and ports last evening and was to dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The M.M. s.s. Cordilliere, with the French mail for April 6, will arrive at Saigon on Friday, May 4 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 12.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on May 11 at 10 a.m., and passengers may embark at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf after 8 o'clock that morning. Trunks should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon May 10.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient next Tuesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Scottsburg left Singapore for Marseilles on April 7.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar left San Francisco for the Orient on April 22.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar was due to leave New York for the Orient on April 21.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on May 13.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar is due to arrive in Shanghai from Vancouver tomorrow.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking, from San Francisco on April 19, was due to leave Honolulu on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on May 14.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft, from San Francisco on April 19, was due to leave Honolulu on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on May 9.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver on April 19, is due to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow and in Shanghai on May 4.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison which sailed from Seattle on April 20, should arrive at Yokohama next Wednesday and is expected in Shanghai on May 7.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is due to leave Seattle next Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on May 19.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Nomentum is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon today and will sail for the same port via Tsingtau, Taku Bar and Dairen on May 3.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon on May 7 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on May 11.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Niger is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon on May 9 and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on May 11.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jeuerson is due in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 10:30 o'clock. The vessel is expected to sail for Seattle at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on May 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on May 23.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson which was to leave Shanghai yesterday, has been delayed and is now due to sail from the China Merchants' Lower Wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. The liner will arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on May 17.

Launch Services

Tuesday, May 1, 1923

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Sicilia, for Bombay will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

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PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE" ..... Apr. 21
S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 15
S.S. "NILE" ..... June 17

TO EUROPE £98—Includes first cabin berth to San Francisco, first class rail accommodation across the American Continent and cabin berth on one class Atlantic Ocean steamer.

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FREIGHT & PASSENGER
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"THE SHORT ROUTE"
16 Days Shanghai to Seattle
FOR KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND SEATTLE

	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	May 1	May 17
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	May 13	May 29
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 25	June 10
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	June 6	June 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 18	July 4

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports

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First Class Trans-Pacific to Seattle
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Special arrangements for baggage, rail tickets and sleeping car accomodations.
Choose your own Trans-Atlantic accomodations
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Seattle—Chicago—New York

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FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	May 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	June 26

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E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Asia	July 14	July 30	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13			

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... May 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA ..... May 18
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..... June 1

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intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON ..... Apr. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... May 12
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT ..... May 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ..... June 9
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE ..... June 23

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... Apr. 27
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT ..... May 11
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ..... May 25
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE ..... June 8
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON ..... June 22

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" last half June

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki May 1
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki May 28
Korea Maru via Nagasaki June 8
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki June 21

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru, direct May 9
Korea Maru May 22
Shinyo Maru June 3

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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71 Szechuen Road

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Takeshima Maru .....Apr. 30
Shanghai Maru .....May 1
Omi Maru ..... May 2
Nagasaki Maru ..... May 4
Chikugo Maru .....May 6
Nikko Maru .....May 10

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Iyo Maru ..... May 24

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru End of May

FOR EUROPE
*Toyohashi Maru .....May 4
Hakozaki Maru .....May 6
Kitano Maru .....May 19

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....May 16

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA.
*Takaoka Maru .....May 10

FOR HONGKONG
Iyo Maru ..... May 12

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Local Freight Dept. 11. 12. 13
Ocean " " 14. 15. 16
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M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANDRE LEBON			11th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	28th April	26th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	9th June
ANGERS	20th April	27th May	23rd June
CHILI	4th May	10th June	7th July
PORTHOS	18th May	24th June	21st July

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North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... May 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... May 11

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... April 29
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... May 9

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... April 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 11

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 11

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... May 8

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... May 6

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, and Vancouver.
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Dairen) .....May 3
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..May 14
(Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... May 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.
S.S. "DAISHIN MARU" ....(Direct to Tjentsin) May 1
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....May 3

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... April 30

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" ..... May 11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Road....Phone East 208 and 212.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 54m.	8ft. 4in.	11h. 17m.	9ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
6	49	10	14

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
4.50 p.m.	4.4 a.m.	5h. 23m.	6h. 33m.	4h. 38m.	7h. 18m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
April 30.00 in.
762.0 mm.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KASHGAR	May 12
	NYANZA	May 26
	SARDINIA	June 9
	DELLA	June 23
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	May 1
	SOUDAN	May 25
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA	May 13
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	May 5
	EASTERN	June 2
	ARAFURA	July 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd
General: Central 169
Telephones: Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

Direct To CHUNGKING

FROM SHANGHAI

S.S. "Robert Dollar II"

Sailing From Shanghai Saturday May 12 at midnight
Splendidly equipped for Passengers
For information and rates, apply to

The Robert Dollar Co.

3 Canton Road Tel. C. 6371
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DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC and NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. GRACE DOLLAR" May 12
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" June
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" July

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE, and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" last half May
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" last half June

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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 30	9 p.m.	Taiyo Maru	S. Francisco	May 25
May 1	8 a.m.	P. Jefferson	Seattle	May 17
May 2	9 p.m.	Manila Maru	Seattle	———
May 7	———	E. of Australia	Vancouver	May 23

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 1	7.30 a.m.	Sicilia	Marseilles	June 9
May 11	———	Andre Lebon	Marseilles	June 12

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Antung	Today	8.30 a.m.	Chusan
Vladivostok & Siberia	Apr. 30	5 p.m.	via Train
Chefoo and Tientsin	Apr. 30	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
Tsingtao and Dairy	May 1	1.30 p.m.	Chohei M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	May 1	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtao	May 1	9 p.m.	Kwongsang
Antung	May 2	9 p.m.	Wosang
Tsingtao	May 5	9 p.m.	Chekiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	May 5	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy	Today	8.30 a.m.	Yingchow
Foochow	Apr. 30	9 p.m.	Haean
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 30	6 p.m.	Havenstein
Hongkong & Canton	May 1	9 p.m.	Taishun
Amoy	May 1	10.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Swatow	May 1	9 p.m.	Tingsang
Hongkong & Canton	May 1	7.30 a.m.	Sicilia
Swatow,	May 2	10.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Amoy	May 3	9 p.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Apr. 30	7 p.m.	Shanghai Mr
River ports	Apr. 30	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	May 1	7 p.m.	Omi Maru

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr. 29	8.00*	San Francisco	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 30	—	New York via Sue	Atreus	Br. B. & S.
May 1	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 2	—	Boston, New York	Dacre Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
May 2	—	New York, Boston	Coaxet	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 3	—	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 3	—	Portland, Ore.	W. Nomentum	Am. Lumber Co.
May 5	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	New York	Havre Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May 10	—	Ntw York via Suez	Eurylochus	Br. B. & S.
May 10	—	New York	Tatnoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 11	—	Portland, Ore.	West Niger	Am. Lumber Co.
May 11	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
May 12	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 12	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 14	—	Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 18	—	Boston, New York	Eastern Prince	Br. Furness
May 19	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Birmingha	Br. J. M. & Co
May 24	—	Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 25	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 26	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 28	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 30	—	New York via Sue	Oanfa	Br. B. & S
June 2	—	New York, Boston	Stanley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 4	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
June 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 8	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
June 16	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
June 18	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 21	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 23	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 30	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Takashima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 2	—	Nagoya, Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 4	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	Yokkaichi, Y'ham	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

C. N. R.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TRAVEL INFORMATION CANADA

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THROUGH RATES TO EUROPE OR AMERICA
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GLEN LINE BUILDING
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FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Apr. 29	—	Hamburg, etc.	Havenstein	Ger. H. Stinnes
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
May 1	9.30*	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
May 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyohashi M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 5	—	Hamburg	Werra	Ger. Mel. & Co.
May 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tajima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Florence	Br. J. M. & Co
May 8	—	Hamburg, etc.	†Amazon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May 11	10.00*	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 12	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Glenogle	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Meriones	Br. B. & S
May 16	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S
May 19	—	Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Det. H. C. T. Co
May 19	—	London	Kitano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 22	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Neleus	Br. B. & S
May 25	—	Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 26	—	Marseilles	†Ambotse	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 26	—	London, etc.	†Nyanza	Br. M. M. & Co
May 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
May 30	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S
June 6	—	Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S
June 9	—	Maresilles	Cordilliere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 9	—	London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
June 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S
June 23	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jun. 23	—	London	Delta	Br. M.M. & Co
June 27	—	Hamburg, etc.	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
June 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
July 7	—	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 21	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

May 5	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 16	—	Melbourne, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 29	10.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Monemtum	Nor. Lumber Co.
Apr. 30	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 30	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Pekins	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 30	—	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 30	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 1	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
May 1	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	noon	Amoy	Kwangse	Br. B & S
May 1	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 2	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 2	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S
May 2	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 4	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
May 4	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May 4	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 5	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
May 6	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
May 9	—	Hongkong, Manila	Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 9	—	Hongkong	Teayo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 11	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 11	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
May 12	—	Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 15	—	Hongkong	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 18	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
May 21	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 23	—	Hongkong	Korea M.	Jap. T. K. K.
May 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 29	10.00*	Antung	Fausang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Hsinfung	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 1	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chohei Maru	Br. B. & S.
May 1	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Daishin Maru	Jap. O.K.K.
May 1	—	Tientsin	Kwongsang	Jap. O.S.K.
May 2	D.L.	Tsingtao	Nanchang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 3	noon	Newchwang	Fukuken M.	Br. B. & S
May 3	—	Tientsin	Wosang	Jap. O.S.K.
May 3	D.L.	Antung	W. Nomebtum	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 3	—	Dairen, etc.	Fengtien	Am. Lumber Co.
May 5	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br. B & S
May 6	D.L.	Tsingtao	West Niger	Br. B & S
May 11	—	Dairen, etc.	Chusan	Am. Lumber Co

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 29	MN..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
May 1	noon	Pukow	Liangchow	Br. B. & S
May 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B & S
May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
May 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
May 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
May 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B & S
May 12	—	Chungking	Robert Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
*CARRYING MAIL.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
———	Apr. 28	Aberanda	Am. Transport
F N B	Feb. 11	Balny	Fr. Gun-boat
O D	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	Apr. 24	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
1 C	———	Craonne	Fr. Gun-boat
———	Apr. 28	Gen. Alava	Am. Gun-boat
B J	Apr. 22	E.Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Apr. 22	Huron	Am. Cruiser
1 C	Apr. 24	Hollyhock	Br. Gun-boat
V B	Apr. 24	J.D. Ford 228	Am. Destroyer
O D	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
V B	Apr. 24	Paul Jones 230	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Apr. 24	Peary 226	Am. Destroyer
B N B	Apr. 24	Petersfield	Br. Gun-boat
V B	Apr. 24	Pillsbury 227	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Apr. 24	Pope 225	Am. Destroyer
1 C	Mar. 12	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
V B	Apr. 24	Truxton 229	Am. Destroyer
J.N.B.	Apr. 24	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
1 C	Apr. 23	Villalobos	Am. Gun-boat

Weather Report

April 27.—High pressures over Nippon. An anticyclone spur is advancing over Central China while a depression is nearing northern China NSE-ward. Southerly winds veering to rain in the afternoon, over our coasts. Variable breezes in the South. Cloudy weather or overcast getting rainy at night in our Valley and in northern Formosa. Misty along the Annam coast.
Apr. 28.—Cloudy and misty weather. Rather low and unsettled pressure. Freshening Westerly winds.

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

Acting under instructions from the Shanghai Mixed Court will sell by Public Auction
On Monday 30th April 1923 at 2.30 p.m.
By Courtesy of the Central Garage Co. within their premises No. 77 Weihaiwei Road
1 4-cyl. 5 seater "Hotchkiss" Landaulette Car.
1 6-cyl. 5 seater "Mitchell" Touring Car.
There will also be offered at the same time on account of the Concerned
1 4-passenger "Standard" Electric Car.
2 "Oakland" 5 passenger 6 cyl. cars.
2 "Overland" 5 passenger 6 cyl. Touring cars.
One Studebaker 5 seater Car.
All cars on view Sunday and Monday.

MIDDLE SALESROOM

Useful Household Furniture and Clothing Sundries etc., to be sold by Public Auction on 30th April 1923 Commencing at 10 a.m.
Comprising:
Bevelled mirror back dressing table, Marble top washstand, Mirror door wardrobe, Night tables, Flower stands, Canvas folding chairs, Child's tricycle, Child's high chair, Folding go-cart, Copper and Brass fire fenders, Skin rugs, Easy Chairs, Ivory Inlaid Hard-wood figure, Tennis rackets with Lacquered table, Carpets, Oil field watch, Commode, Arm chair, Electric reading lamp, Chinese types writing desk, Spring sofa, press, Large Steamer Trunk, gold head with wire and other mattress, Carpets and Rugs, Old motor car wood Stool, Chest of drawers, white Enamelled wooden Beds, cooking stove, Soochow curtains, Brass curtain poles, Books, and Ornaments etc., etc.,
Also
A Large assortment of Gent's and Lady's clothing, Boots, and Shoes, etc., etc.

Favoured with instructions from
H. M. D. Rizaeff, Esq.,
will sell by Public Auction within the permises
No. 43 Peking Road (3rd floor)
On Monday, 30th April 1923 at 10 a.m. and at 2.30 p.m.
the whole of the Excellent and Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

Hall.—Red Persian Carpet, Teak mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Canton carved blackwood marble top flower stands, Teak card table, Hall table and Mirror, Jardinieres, Wall Clock, Picture, Blue and white porcelain vases, etc.
Drawing Room.—Embroidered fire screen, Clock, Japanese Bronze Figures, Porcelain ornaments, Carved Japanese Curio Cabinet, Carved Blackwood Drawing Room Chairs and Settee, Heavily carved blackwood marble top table, Tapestry seated arm chairs Silk tapestry curtains, Carved teak cornices, Large Japanese bronze Jardiniere, Mirror back music cabinet, Pictures, Cloisonne vases, Chinese Silver Bowl, Cigar Box, etc.
Dining Room.—French Gilt Brass Clock, Bronze Electric table lamp, Brass vases, Cut Glass Candelabras, Large Silver plated Salvers, Teak Mirror back Sideboard, Teak Mirror back Silver ware cabinet with plate glass shelves, Extension Dining table, Teak Dining Chairs, Teak cornices, Screen, Teak Desk and bookcase combined, Cut Glass ware, Good E. P. Ware, Crockery and Glass ware, Samovar, Lacquered teapoys, American cloth upholstered Couch, Serge curtains, Plush table cover, persian Rugs, etc., etc.
Contents of 2 Bedrooms.—Persian Carpets, Teak mahoganystained oval bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Glass top dressing table, Chest of drawers, Writing desk, Morris chairs, Brass double bedstead, Silk mattress, Card table, Table lamps, Pictures, Double mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, Mahoganystained Wooden Single Bedsteads, Teak Chairs, Teak typewriter desk, Very old Persian embroidered table cover, Persian Shawl, etc., etc.
Store Room.—1 Platform Scale, Oak filing cabinet, Hardwood Bookcase, Copying press, Russian Hot water bath, Large Oak Wardrobe, Shelves etc. 1 Pyresse Stove, Salamandre Stove, 2 Oscillating table fans, etc.
Good Electric Fittings throughout ! Fine toned Semi-Grand Piano by John Brinsmead.
One "King" eight cylinder touring Car.
2 Very fine Persian Carpets for Drawing and Dining Room.
1 Old Silk Tapestry Picture "Dom Pedro V."
2 4-blade Ceiling fans with lights, 1 Iron Safe "Verstaen" Paris.
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On view Saturday and Sunday

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On Tuesday, May 1st, at 10 a.m.
DIRECT FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK, A COLLECTION OF LATEST STYLES GOWNS—COSTUMES — EVENING GOWNS — COATS, SPORT SUITS-ORGANDIES — VOILES — TAFFETAS — SATINS—CREPE MOROCAIN LACE—GABARDINES— BROCADES ETC., ETC., ETC.
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At 10.30 a.m.
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Silk Winding machine complete.
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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
will sell by Public Auction
within their Godown
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Tuesday, 1st May, 1923,
At 2.30 p.m.
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A large quantity of Swiss embroidery and white lace, 2 cases Figured Poplin Taffeta, 1 case wall clocks, lathe, sweets, vineger, tinned fruits, provisions, and sundries, etc., etc.
also
15 cases about 90 Gross Bicycle Playing Cards "808"
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Vessels Due

Benarty, *London*	May 3
Chohel Maru, *Dairen*	Apr. 30
Chungking, *Hankow*	May 3
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama*	May 3
Dogra, *Bombay*	May 3
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	May 4
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	May 7
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	May 3
Glaucus, *Liverpool*	May 2
Gandara, *Calcutta*	May 7
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	May 1
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Apr. 29
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Apr. 29
Harold Dollar, *Vancouver*	Apr. 30
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	May 1
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	May 1
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	May 3
H. aming, *Tientsin*	May 2
Hwahwu, *Chinwangtao*	Apr. 29
Kaga Maru, *Hongkong*	May 4
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	May 5
Kiangan, *Hankow*	May 5
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	May 7
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	May. 1
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	May 4
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	May 6
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Apr. 28
Kungwo, *Hankow*	May 6
Kutwo, *Hankow*	May 2
Luchew, *Hongkong*	May 3
Luenho, *Hankow*	May 5
Luenyi, *Hankow*	May 6
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	May 3
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	May 7
Omi Maru, *Yokohama*	Apr. 30
Pawlet, *Portland*	May 7
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 30
Poyang, *Hankow*	May 5
Pres. Jefferson, *Hongkong*	Apr. 30
Pres. Madison, *Seattle*	May 7
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	Apr. 30
Shengking, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	May 6
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	May 3
Soochow, *Hongkong*	May 2
Suiwo, *Hankow*	May 7
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	May 7
Sunning, *Hongkong*	May 1
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Apr. 29
Taishun, *Hongkong*	Apr. 30
Taiyo Maru, *Hongkong*	May 1
Tingsang, *Tsingtao*	Apr. 30
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Tatung, *Hankow*	May 2
Tungshing, *Tientsin*	Apr. 30
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Apr. 29
Werra, *Tsingtao*	Apr. 29
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Apr. 30
W. Nomentum, *Portland*	Apr. 29
Woosung, *Hankow*	May 4
Wuchang, *Hankow*	May 7
Wugo Maru, *Chinwangtao*	Apr. 29
Yawata Maru, *Osaka*	Apr. 29
Yungshin *Ningpo*	May 1

Declare Tsai Is Seeking Japanese Loan On Kiukiang

Peking, April 28.—General Tsai Cheng-hsun, Tupan of Rehabilitation of Kiangsi, has telegraphed to the Government, urging a mandate authorising the opening of Kiukiang as a commercial port and appointing him Tupan thereof concurrently.

The Kiangsi residents in the Capital declare that General Tsai has hypothecated the whole district of Kiukiang to certain Japanese interests for a loan which will be paid upon the issuance of the aforesaid mandate. They will make representations to the Government opposing General Tsai's request.

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Municipal Orchestra Program This Afternoon

Mrs. L. Isenman, soprano, will be the soloist at the thirty-fifth concert to be given by the Municipal Orchestra at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The complete program of this afternoon's concert will be as follows:

Fragments from "The Mastersingers" for Orchestra; Prelude 3rd Act.—Dance of the Apprentices.—Hymn to Hans Sachs. Rich. Wagner

2.—(a) Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin."
(b) Sieglinde's Love-Song from "The Walkyries." Rich. Wagner
Soloist: Mrs. L. Isenman

3.—Prelude and Isolde's Love-Death Scene for Orchestra from "Tristan and Isolde." Rich. Wagner

1.—Two Symphonic Sketches .... Liadow
(a) The Enchanted Lake.
(b) "Baba-Jaga" (A Russian Folk-Legend).

2.—Three Gipsy Songs: Dvorak
(a) "I chant my lay......"
(b) "Songs my mother taught me ...."
(c) "Cloudy heights of Tatra ...."
Soloist: Mrs. L. Isenman

3.—Mephisto's Waltz .... Liszt
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru	Mar. 28
President Cleveland	Apr. 1
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 7
President Pierce	Apr. 14
Siberia Maru	Apr. 18
Nile	Apr. 21
President Wilson	Apr 28

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Mar. 24
Canadian Prospector	Mar. 29
Philoctetes	Apr. 3
Canadian Winner	Apr. 8
Empress of Canada	Apr. 9
Empress of Russia	Apr. 21

FOR BRITISH COLOMBIA

Bratsburg	Apr. 10

FOR SEATTLE

Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 22
Alabama Maru	Mar. 22
President Madison	Mar. 26
Wheatland Monata	Mar. 29
President McKinley	Apr. 7
Arabia Maru	Apr. 13
Horaisan Maru	Apr. 17
President Jackson	Apr. 19
Arizona Maru	Apr. 23
Eldridge	Apr. 25
Hanley	Apr. 27
Edmore	Apr. 28

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Cayote	Apr. 3
West Kader	Apr. 8
West Jessup	Apr. 14
West O'Rowa	Apr. 28

FOR NEW YORK

City of Lincoln	Mar. 21
Esther Dollar	Mar. 23
Slavic Prince	Mar. 23
Heffron	Apr. 3
Havana Maru	Apr. 4
Victorious	Apr. 5
Coaxet	Apr. 6
Munster Castle	Apr. 10
Archer	Apr. 11
Samaria	Apr. 11
Karonga	Apr. 23
Taketoyo Maru	Apr. 24
Diana Dollar	Apr. 24

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Suwa Maru	Mar. 24
Antilochus	Mar. 30
Eurybates	Mar. 30
Lyons Maru	Mar. 31
Dongola	Mar. 31
Pyrrhus	April 1
Antilochus	Apr. 3
Polyphemus	Apr. 3
Deucalion	Apr. 6
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 7
Lycaon	Apr. 14
Nankin	Apr. 14
Dorlestar	Apr. 15
Demodocus	Apr. 19
Agapenor	Apr. 19
Mishima Maru	Apr. 21
Karmala	Apr. 28

FOR ROTTERDAM

Banka	Apr. 26
Tjitaroem	Apr. 26

FOR HAMBURG

Paris Maru	Apr. 3
Carl Legien	Apr. 5
Pembrokeshire	Apr. 7
Pfalz	Apr. 13
Rhineland	Apr. 18
City of Poona	Apr. 24
Glenade	Apr. 24

FOR COPENHAGEN

Afrika	Mar. 31
Chile	Apr. 31

FOR MARSEILLES

City of Smila	Mar. 24
Porthos	Mar. 30
Armand Behic	Apr. 14
Paul Lecat	Apr. 21

FOR TRIESTE

Trieste	Mar. 26
Venezia	Apr. 26

FOR INDIA

Soudan	Mar. 26

Ministry Rejects Plea For Subsidy From China Mail

Peking, April 28.—The directors of the China Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco have made an application to the Ministry of Communications through the Chinese Consul-General there for subsidy. They state that the Company has already incurred a loss of G. $1,600,000. The Ministry rejects the application on the ground that the Company has never been registered as a Chinese concern.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1923

"She Wore the Diamonds — I Washed the Dishes!"

Confessions of the "Poor Fish" Husband of the "Best-Dressed Woman in England"

LONDON.

"SHE spent $150,000 a year on clothes and paid me eight shillings a week to weed the garden."

"She was too stingy to hire a maid. I hooked her up the back, and when she was too fat to hook I sewed her in."

"We ate truffles and caviar and drank champagne in London, but at home in Derbyshire we had mostly bread and gravy."

"She kept the checkbook and I polished the floors."

"She bought pearls and I laundered my own shirts."

"She wore the diamonds—I washed the dishes."

"She was a millionaire, but I was a poor fish!"

These are only a few of the more poignant lines from the domestic confessions of Edward Henry Smith-Wilkinson, which reveal him as the most hen-pecked of men instead of the fortunate husband of "England's best-dressed woman." Once all Europe envied him; now he's a comic by-word to cockneys.

Deserted by his wealthy wife, left stranded on a meagre army pension while she sails away to South Africa, seeking a job as a dress designer in the shops where she used to order gowns by the gross, poor and pained and not a little bit peeved, young Mr. Smith-Wilkinson is squawking.

He's telling tales out of school. He's letting the cat and all the little kittens out of the bag. He's rattling the skeletons in the Smith-Wilkinson closet. He says his wife's seventy-five-pearl necklace wasn't genuine at all, just paste! But the more Mr. Smith-Wilkinson tattles, the more does London laugh—not at Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson—but at him!

For, where London saw outwardly this sleekly groomed young man as a chappie who had stepped from penury into the lap of luxury, he paints a picture of a husband who was maid, cook, gardener, bottle-washer, scrub-woman, hairdresser, garbage man and general all-around flunkey to his wife.

"Rich?" repeated Mr. Smith-Wilkinson to inquiries. "Of course, she's rich! She owns hotel stock and railroad stock and hydro-electric stock and bank shares and war bonds and heaven knows what else. Oh, she's got the mazuma, but it's little enough of it I saw!"

"She promised me," resumed Mr. Smith-Wilkinson dreamily, "she promised me a thousand pounds and a checkbook when we were married. Do y' know what I got? Eight shillings a week! And I had to weed the garden to get that."

Mr. Smith-Wilkinson revealed the fact that his name wasn't properly Smith-Wilkinson at all, but plain Smith—Eddie Smith.

"When we were married in 1920 at Matlock in Derbyshire, my wife's name was Southerns. She was a Mrs. Southerns. She made me change my name from Smith to Smith-Wilkinson—I don't know why.

"I remember our wedding breakfast was a cup of coffee at Derby railway station. I remember I had to borrow the money to buy the ring and the license. I have never paid it back. I never had enough to pay it back!"

While London, Deauville, Paris and other capitals of European gayety were gasping at the extravagant expenditures of Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson in 1921, her husband says he was gasping over a pail and a scrubbing brush.

He describes an amazing back-scenes picture of their life during what he calls the "Smith-Wilkinson wonder year," when Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson seemed obsessed by a desire to buy all the hats and frocks and shoes and ornaments and jewels in all the shops on Bond street and the Rue de la Paix.

"She spent thirty thousand pounds on clothes in less than twelve months. Do you remember her diamond gown? It really did cost a fortune. But do you remember that picture of her rope of seventy-five pearls? They said it cost a million pounds. Nothing of the kind! The thing is paste. She paid eighty pounds for it. That Russian headdress the American papers called a '$1,500,000 tiara'—I was with her when she got it for fifty pounds and then kicked on the bill!"

Everybody in London remembers when the Smith-Wilkinsons made their famous five weeks' stay at the Ritz. Not a night passed they did not enter a box at the opera or some theatre with Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson blazing like a human sunburst. Not a morning dawned that they did not trail from some fashionable night club to their waiting limousine, with Mr. Smith-Wilkinson trotting along with his wife's ermine coat over his arm.

Nobody in London at that time, however, has better reason to remember their stay at the Ritz than Mr. Smith-Wilkinson. For, says Mr. Smith-Wilkinson, he had only two dress shirts to his name. He must accompany his wife to theatres, to music halls, to cafes, to night clubs, to all manner of formal functions which required formal wear; and he must "dress up to her" with only two shirts!

Mr. Smith-Wilkinson declares he pleaded with his wife for more shirts. But Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson told him he was getting extravagant ideas. He then asked her if he might have the hotel launder one of the shirts while he was wearing the other. But Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson said the laundry bill was too big already.

And since Mr. Smith-Wilkinson had no garden to weed in London, and hence was not getting his usual eight shillings per week, he could neither buy a shirt himself nor pay the least of laundry bills.

Mr. Smith-Wilkinson suffered. Some nights he wore his shirts dirty. Some nights he toiled over the bathtub until two and even four in the morning, washing and starching his shirts and ironing them.

Others beside Mr. Smith-Wilkinson and the fashionable world have good reason to remember the Smith-Wilkinsons at the Ritz. The staff of servants have never forgotten it. After the continental manner, they lined up to be tipped when the Smith-Wilkinsons left.

There was quite a long line of them—perhaps twenty-five or thirty, Mr. Smith-Wilkinson thinks.

"My wife had given me one pound (less than five dollars in American money) to tip all the help. We had been there five weeks, you understand, and had done no tipping at all. One pound! I was very relieved when it was over."

From London the Smith-Wilkinsons went to Paris, and from Paris to Deauville, and from Deauville to Ostend, and thence to Biarritz. All of this time, says Mr. Smith-Wilkinson, he still had only two dress shirts.

"And finally," he concluded his story, "we got back to Derbyshire—to bread and gravy. No help at all! I scrubbed the floors, cooked the meals, hooked up Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson, washed the dishes, emptied the garbage and fed the canaries. But I preferred Matlock to London. I had my allowance of eight shillings a week for weeding the garden."

The Husband of the "Best-Dressed Woman in England" Says She Made Him Scrub Floors and Cook the Meals.

Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson and Her Famous Pearls Which, According to Her Stranded Husband, Were Only Paste and Cost Four Hundred Dollars Instead of Five Millions.

Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson in Her Gorgeous "Butterfly" Gown of Silver and Jet.

Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson's Husband Who Confesses That His Name Is Just Plain Smith—Eddie Smith.

"She was too stingy to hire a maid. I hooked her up the back."

Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson Wearing Some of Her Magnificent Ermines, Reported to Have Cost a Fortune.

Coatless Frocks for Spring

DURING the transitional stage from the Winter mode to the costumes of the first Spring days, fashion offers a model which combines both lines into one frock. These are designed of the heavier materials with or without a touch of fur.

The coatless frock, for the first warm days, asks a vogue all its own. And in response to this need, fashion offers these charming models shown in the illustrations.

THE first chirp of the returning bird brings the premier of Spring fashions.

We discard the Winter wrap for the light suit o. warmer days, bridging the interval with the coatless frock, which is usually fashioned of heavier material.

In the large illustration is shown one of the nattiest coatless frocks offered. It takes a swagger line for its tailored beauty and is trimmed in flat silk braid with geometrical severity. Only the slight ripple of the cuff and the rippled braid where skirt pockets might have been give it a feminine gentility of line. With it one wears a semi-tailored hat of crisp taffeta boasting a large rosette at one side.

The model showing the back view of the costume frock displays the charming new line of the cape. The costume is, in reality, a one-piece affair, the semi-circular cape being attached to the sleeves. Novelty is introduced in the simple stitchery which marks the trimming. Tucks are used to give a yoke to the skirt without detracting from the width which characterizes the newer models. A contrasting shade of flat silk braid cleverly outlines the cape. It is used, in similar pattern, on the front of the frock.

Embroidery is being shown conspicuously. The newest Spring creations are marked by the clever touches here and there. Sometimes the material shows an all-over design, cleverly worked as if a part of the material itself.

Simplicity of line, offering a luxurious embroidery on sleeves and pockets, is responsible for the fascination of another coatless frock. Notice the unusual arrangement of the pockets, the long, slender cuffs, and the graceful neckline. With this costume one wears a simple hat, relieved of its severity by coque feathers at each side.

Like a wrap—in reality a coat and frock in one — Mam'selle steps from her home to show the embroidered costume which France heralds as her original. In the tinsel-embroidered satin material does this loose model find its beauty. The unusual slippers give the costume a note altogether Parisian.

In place of the Russian blouse, fashion has retained the front panel but discarded the back to fashion the coatless frock in another model. Serpentine braid winds smartly over the surface of the blouse and serves to gracefully join the bodice and skirt. Plaited crepe designs the smart hat and completes this swagger coatless costume for early Spring.

How The Hat Should Be Worn

Art in millinery is developing rapidly because women are demanding so much of their hats. The clever woman uses her hat as a weapon. She not only chooses it to enhance her individual charm, emphasizing every one of her best points, but she studies the use—that is to say, the occasion of its wearing. It may be demure, it may be darling, it may be trying, it may be flattering, but it must always be chic.

A woman should not wear her hat merely as a head covering, but rather as an ornament. In color, in outline and in pose it should give her something. She should choose hats that stand for subtraction rather than addition of years. All her hats should be youthful as well as flattering.

To be successful in her dressing a woman must be willing to take time to choose her clothes properly. She must be neither hurried in her judgment nor extravagant in her selections—that is, extravagant from a standpoint of waste. She must be willing to take time to buy a becoming hat, willing to be fitted for it just as she is for a dress, to sit before a mirror and try color after color and combinations and ways which suit her best. She cannot arbitrarily say, "I want a brown hat, a black hat or a blue one," but, "Give me a becoming and a useful hat." Then she evokes the aid of the expert and joins with her in making a selection.

Hats should be as carefully fitted as gloves or shoes. One should not buy a hat for the sake of having a new one, but to give should charm. Once such a hat is chosen it is a joy forever.

HAT SHOULD HAVE PERMANENCE OF VALUE

Suzanne Talbot, one of the great artists of Paris, now takes the attitude that a hat can be just as permanent in the wardrobe as a piece of jewelry. She does not believe in the ephemeral hat, but, on the contrary, advocates the choice of one that is so becoming—one might even say flattering—that a woman may lay it aside for a season and bring it out again and wear it with as much enthusiasm as when she first purchased it.

A great point in connection with Paris millinery is its great simplicity. The art is in the hat itself; it is fundamentally artistic; it is never overladen. Its charm frequently lies in what has been left off. Many people are astonished at the prices the Paris milliner is able to get for her hats. But it is her art that commands. The smart Parisienne is willing to pay for added charm. The American copyist would be lost without Paris models, so values rise in proportion to social and commercial appreciation.

Reboux and Talbot do not hesitate to ask 1,000 francs for a hat, and it does not always follow that the hat carries an expensive garniture, such as aigrette or goura. Talbot has had great success with her little loom tapestry hats made in fascinating colors to be worn, despite their simplicity—as they have no trimming whatever—with the most dressy afternoon toilettes.

Reboux is showing exquisitely wrought straws which have the urge of 1,000 francs expenditure. Lucie Hamar is doing a beautiful kind of flower application in creating hats that encourage the millinery spend-thrifts. There are still many hats that are trimmed with aigrette and goura that continue to be a temptation to Americans, despite the ban placed on all plumage except that of edible fowls.

THE SMALL HAT GROWS IN FAVOR IN PARIS

The small cloche is having tremendous success in Paris, but it is new in form, there is always something a little different done to the brim or there is a new way of making the foundation or of designing the trimming.

Rose Descat is pastmaster in this style of small hat. Her models are a veritable rage in Paris. She makes them in suede, in felt, in changeable taffeta, in embroidered stuffs and in delicate straws. They have the most artistically prepared crowns and the brim-borders are varied to the sixteenth of an inch.

While Rose Descat keeps most of her hats in what might be called the tailored effect, many other milliners use the small cloche with more elaborate trimmings. It is a great favorite with one of the tiny border veils in crescent or masque shape. This shape lends itself admirably to the use of flowers and foliage.

Louison has a series of beautiful little hats entirely of flowers, flatly sewn to the shape, entirely covering it. She also uses foliage in the same way. Her leading colors are pervenche or periwinkle blue and violine, a lovely sort of bluish old rose. Many of the new flowers are in a so-called flourscent or fluon-spar effect, a sort of changeable or shot cloth now a big novelty.

Leaving the small cloche the fashion runs into the large drooping brim shapes, some of which are decidedly poke in effect as they have a short back brim. Lucie Hamar and Evelyn Varon are using these poke shapes extensively.

Lucie Hamar exploits a lovely ... in the form of a flower applique on a straw cloth or taffeta. Flat flowerlike daisies or single petal roses are scattered all over the shape, and in addition to being flatly appliqued are quilted in metal or colored silk machine stitching, so that they seem to sink into the background and become a part of it, looking like a relief bocade. These hats, of course, have no other trimming except little tightly knotted bands of color, recalling the flowers which may be of duvetyn daisies in all shades of yellow, muslin violets in Parma shadings or tones of pink roses in muslin or taffeta.

Evelyn Varon's big pokes are often of flourescent taffeta; trimmed with a beautiful bunch of flowers flatly posed on one side of a fairly high, quaint looking crown. Many of the big picture hats shown by this well known maker are swathed in two veils. They are of horsehair braid, often trimmed with flowers, and over all is thrown a big scarf of filmy wood brown tulle which softens the color and is most becoming to the face.

TOQUES OF EGYPTIAN ORIGIN CROWNED BY BLACK SATIN

Evelyn Varon also makes picture hats in taffeta, a particularly striking one of this sort being of brown taffeta trimmed with a huge bouquet of roses and violets veiled with a scarf of brown tulle which trails from one side of the hat and may be worn draped about the throat.

Lewis makes evening toques in the form of bandeaux or headdresses, which are of Egyptian inspiration. To these he adds a crown of black satin. The toques are trimmed in coronet style, studded with imitation jewels in colors on a background of richly embroidered gold cloth.

Among the noteworthy models of Maria Guy is one of brown straw, trimmed with fluorscent chrysanthemums in brown, rosy-yellow and blue. Another maker features toques made entirely in the new violine shade trimmed with a flat bow of fluorscent ribbon in tones of violine.

Reboux features hats of bright colored felts, such as geranium in combination with straw and trimmed with velvet geraniums.

The making of fabrics has become an industry involving many of the worlds most talented men and women. Rodier, the greatest of all French fabric makers, has brought out a bewildering array of novelties, but one perceives, after seeing his fabrics, that the Moroccan influence will be the strongest feature of many spring models, since fabrics showing inspiration derived from the French colonies are the best sellers in Rodier's line and have been taken by all the leading couturiers.

In wool we will wear loosely woven, rough materials resembling the cloth in the robes of Arab chiefs. Marokala is the name of one which resembles tweed in its weave. Marokelaine is another, which is very beautiful, with wide stripes of silk raised like Clocki. Another material, made particularly for the Second Empire gowns of spring, is a very thin woolen fabric as diaphanous as gauze and printed with tiny flowers scattered over its surface. Rodier names it Barejaia.

NOVELTIES FOUND IN BORDERED MATERIALS

Bordered materials are strong, with many novelties being introduced, such as ten-inch borders of rows of buttonholes, deep borders of tiny pompoms and borders that look like rows of embroidered arrowheads. All are woven into the fabric.

Crepe is still good, but crepe satin with a shimmering surface is stronger, while there are many printed silks. The designs of the new printed silks are unusually, adapted from old Hindu-Chinois designs or Egyptian and Persian heiroglyphics.

Materials with embroidered and printed borders are overwhelmingly in the majority. In cotton and linen fabrics these designs reign supreme. There is much white patterned in colors, often in strong blues, reds and greens. All-over embroidery frequently is seen in cotton fabrics. A novelty in white linen shows a colored border exactly like the border of a fine linen towel.

Colors of early spring are Havana brown, a light warm brown, strong yellows, almond green, bright blue, red of the crimson shade and much beige and gray. White predominates over all colors. There is very little black shown just now.

The Deauville handkerchief has become a silken shawl and is made in the most brilliant peasant colors of Rumania and Russia.

The models being shown for American buyers are mostly straightline, with no radical departures from the last season's silhouette. The line is a bit narrower, with trimming and panels kept flat to avoid interference with its purity.

Sleeves are full of happy novelties. Skirts are makle length and for street a bit shorter. The waistline has been raised a trifle, but still remains long. The neckline is allowed more liberty, but greater authority is given to the square and the V than in the last season.

Capes made of Kasha and other woolen fabrics have deep woven burders on all sides. These borders are in Persian patterns woven of gold thread into the fabric.

Laces, beads and embroidery are shown everywhere, and the filmy woolen lace introduced by Paul Marescot, in shaded tints, is important.

An attractive model shown by Bernard, the great French suitmaker, is of white piquelaine. Printed crepe in white and red forms the revers and cuffs of the jacket, also a band down the side of the skirt. There is a tendency to promote the beltless jacket in fashion and this model is a compromise, having a half-girdle.

Patou uses for one of his new models beige crepella. The frock is made with a straight apron tunic and trimmed with luxurious brown fur in the form of collar and cuffs.

Another model shown at this French house is of white serge trimmed with red braid and red buttons and having a monogram in red on the left sleeve. Monograms placed on the sleeve are having a vogue at the moment.

Suits being made for country wear this summer are in white, often embroidered with brilliant color. Premet has charming model of white Perlaine—Rodier's material which is a subject of French witticism—Perlaine meaning wool that sells at the price of pearls. However, this material does fair to repeat its big success of last season.

The Care Of House Ferns

It is always disappointing when a beautiful fern dies after a few weeks of existence in a room, and this is sure to happen if the plant has been forced for the market, and not sufficiently "hardened off," for it suddenly becomes exposed to a varying temperature instead of an even one. Therefore, if delicate plants are chosen, it is wise to buy from a reliable nursery.

WARTERING

Too much water is quite as injurious as too little. In order to ascertain the condition, a good test is to give the pot a sharp rap; if it sounds hollow, the plant is dry, but if dull the soil is moist, and no water must be given. Always loosen the soil at the top before watering, and soak thoroughly, leaving the pot to drain before returning to the stand or jardiniere.

BROWN LEAVES

Brown tips to the leaves indicate insufficient watering; leaves turning brown all over means the earth is sour, and repotting is required. If a worm at the root is suspected, add a little carbonate of ammonia to the water, and the worm will come to the surface.

Keep all leaves free from dust, and once a month wash large ferns with soft soap and water, rinsing in clear water.

THE JOYS OF ANTICIPATION

Mother promised to have her fitted at the exclusive shop for children, to be opened on May 1st.

The Kiddie Shop
NEW CARLTON BLDG.
Bubbling Well Road.

Paris Notes

It is becoming quite the fashion in Paris to combine a social feature with the launching of the new season's fashions. Tollmann, one of the less well known houses from an international standpoint, but having a very smart following in Paris, notably among actresses in the prominent theaters, gave a smart tea on the afternoon of her opening, it being exclusively an invitation affair.

She showed an interesting collection of dresses in interesting surroundings, she having one of the lovely old houses of Paris which stands back in a court. An international feature was introduced by the presence of an American jazz orchestra, whose music seemed to inspire the mannequins in their graceful promenading.

A prominent feature noted in the reversion to the very narrow skirt for evening in the style that is known as "skin tight," a type which has been very much used by Callot through the winter and which many of the less important houses are now taking up.

TIGHT FITTING DRESSES

Nearly all of these very close fitting dresses are Oriental in effect and carried Oriental names. A very attractive one called Fleur de Lotus was in distinct Chinese effect, embroidered in royal blue and black. Another one called Nuit de Chine was in black, gold and green. The former was embroidered in flowers, the latter in dragons. The third, equally interesting, called Chimere, was in a lovely combination of Pompadour rose and Nattier blue wonderfully blended by the use of embroideries in two colors. Another lovely model, Indo-Chinoise, was in a wonderful red and gold brocade, so narrow in the skirt that the wearer could hardly walk.

Rhanee was an exquisite thing in white and gold lame, which looked almost like a metal it was so heavy. This was combined with heavy gold lace. On the other hand, there were a number of dresses in floating panels and plaited effects after the style of Vionnet. Vestale was an exquisite all white model of which there were really quite a number, white being a dominant note in the evening dresses.

THE RESTRAINED PLAIT

There were several beautiful moire evening dresses that is white shot with silver or shot with gold. There were beautiful white beaded Georgettes sprinkled with brilliants in the so-called diamants. A lovely one called Tanit was in straight chemise form with a brilliant green sash underlaid, but gleaming through a sheer white beaded frock. A model called Sylene was of white and silver lace, draped to one side and molding the figure. On the left hip was a big red velvet poppy, with a center of brilliants, this poppy being at least twelve inches in diameter.

A notable feature in her plaited dresses is the use of the restrained plaint. Fuchsia was in a brilliant fuchsia red Georgette, the plaits restrained by an "entre deux" of hand work which passed around the skirt below the hips and also restrained the fullness of the bodice. Thus while plaited the dress outlines the figure.

In an afternoon dress there was much use made of printed Georgette and crepes in combination with plain colors. Aveu was a lovely tan Georgette bordered with a printed cashmere band, and there are innumerable wearable dresses in the new prints.

The three-piece idea was fairly prominent, the wraps often being in cape form with rather important-looking panel and wing-shaped sleeves.

Generally speaking the skirts were fairly long, eight to ten inches, and the evening dresses longer, especially when very tight. She did not show a single dress with a wide spread at the hem. There were a large number of models with an uneven hem, some being longer on one side and very many that were scalloped and pointed around the hem, this cut being almost essential when the skirt is so narrow at the feet.

The Fashionable Corset

The new corset is simple, loose fitting, and is more in the form of deep belt than anything else. Most favored of all is the model that is a corselet rather than a corset. The most practical of these are either made of silk jersey or brocade cleverly cut so as to hold the figure in place, and they are best described as elaborated brassieres—that, reaching as far as the hips, are finished with four stout suspenders that play an important part in achieving a straight line silhouette.

Although, for the most part, made without any attempt at boning, several of the best of these new models are laced down the back, a device that helps to make the brassiere-corset fit snugly to the figure, and to impart just the right amount of support to a wearer blessed with a slight figure.

Women of bigger build, who feel the need of a corset that is a little more solid, are favoring a new deep-belted model made of straps of wide elastic alternating with panels of stout brocade.

These corset belts show no lacing whatever—but are made so that they wrap simply around the figure, holding the hips well in place, and they fasten in front with light steel busks.

White satin, brocaded in gold or silver, or white satin brocaded by hand, is often used for corsets for smart trousseau outfits—the suspenders for which are made of gold or silver ribbon—the actual clasps being silver-gilt or electro-plated to match.

Hair Care In Spring

Unless a little extra attention is given to the scalp during the early days of spring there is apt to be a heavy loss of hair during the following autumn.

APPLYING A TONIC

Whether the hair be greasy or dry a tonic should be applied regularly every night for three or four weeks with at least ten minutes' massage of the scalp. This stimulates the roots and gives the hair renewed vitality. In the morning the scalp should be massaged with the tips of the finger, well moistened with a little warm water. The scalp should not be allowed to become wet. The water is merely used to moisten slightly the finger-tips, so as to make it easier to apply the massage.

The average woman's hair suffers from lack of sufficient ventilation for even at night it is generally so tightly plaited that it is impossible for the air to circulate through it. Once a week, for an hour at least, the hair should be allowed to hang perfectly loose, so that it may have a thorough airing, and the woman who is the lucky possessor of a garden will be wise to spend that hour in the open air on a sunny day. When no garden is available she should sit at an open window. This treatment will not only benefit the roots and improve the growth, but will brighten its colour and make it light and silky.

CLIPPING AND SINGING

To increase the growth at least half an inch should be clipped off the hair; in the case of very long hair an inch will do no harm. Singering is to be recommended when the hair is very unkept, in which case the scissors will probably not reach shorter portions.

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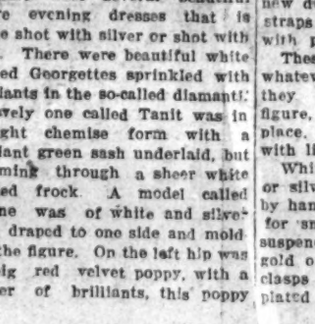

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NEW GOODS
FOR THE RACE WEEK
At Very Low Prices

The most common excuse for doing the obvious thing in China, is that, "It is the custom."

One of the ordinary customs of Ladies' shops is to have high prices prevail during the spring season.

From May 1st, Ethel Cameron will shatter tradition, upset custom and greet her friends with a beautiful line of new dresses just received from America at exceedingly reasonable prices.

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The Dresses that Bloom in the Spring-tra-la!

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Established 1918

Have Everything to do with the Case
Which Is Silk

Rain, rain has gone away (says the weather man) and Milady looks to her wardrobe with thoughtful eyes. Visions come of new dresses that follow the newest modes from the newest of Laou Kiu Luen's entrancing fabrics. For She knows where the finest in silks may be bought.

Laou Kiu Luen
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1923

Automobile Began From Prison Cell

Paris, by mail.—Automobiles in France partly owe their origin to a divorce, a duel and a prison sentence served by the Marquis de Dion, today one of the foremost motor manufacturers of France and chief owner of the De Dion-Bouton Company.

The story, as given by one who assisted De Dion in the early days of motoring here, concerns a decree of separation granted many years ago to the Duchesse de Chaulnes. De Dion was an intimate friend of the Chaulnes family and took a particular interest in their children. When discord set in De Both met early one morning in the distance and influence in obtaining custody of the children when separation from her husband was requested.

Successful in this matter, De Dion for some time suffered the criticism of a well known French journalist of that day, until at length he challenged him to a duel. Both met early one morning in the Bois de Boulogne, where they had a spirited encounter, till De Dion's rapier struck the journalist in the stomach. Instead of wounding him the weapon merely bent causing De Dion to cast it down in disgust. Later he met his adversary in a cafe, and after an exchange of words beat him. The writer haled De Dion into court, where he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

It was while in his cell that De Dion conceived the idea of making an automobile, inspired by the works of Jule Verne. Upon being released De Dion gathered several of his friends at his country home where they essayed to make an automobile truly enough, but whose traction was the air. They built a huge captive balloon first, with the idea of studying air currents considering that aerial locomotion might be made popular. It was the first balloon ever to fly in a straight line, crossing France and landing in Belgium. The late James Gordon Bennett was an enthusiastic witness of that flight.

Returning from Brussels De Dion and his friends concluded that the balloon was too slow and immediately set their minds upon the construction of a "box arrangement on wheels, propelled by steam." Thus the first car in France came into being.

Later De Dion realised that steam propulsion was unsatisfactory because it meant taking up valuable space in the box to accommodate a large quantity of fuel. Slowly then the idea was evolved of propelling the engine with gasoline. Progress continued along this line till today the big noiseless cars are seen everywhere, having displaced the pop-pop vehicles of only a few years ago.

But had separation decrees and dueling swords not been known in the time of the Duchesse de Chaulnes probably the advent of the motor car would have been long delayed in France.

American Naval Crew Adopts 100 Orphans

THE crew of the United States destroyer Edsell, now stationed at Sinyrna, has adopted 100 orphan children in Constantinople. Money for their care is given from the sailors' meagre pay, and the children at present are at an orphan camp, Dolma Bagtche, in Constantinople, under the care of Mrs. Mark Bristol, wife of the American Admiral commanding in Turkish waters. The photograph shows some of the children in care of one of their official guardians.

Americnn Minister Visits Changsha; Inspects Road

Changsha, April 22.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Minister to China, has been visiting in Changsha for the past two days.

Doctor Schurman and his party arrived in a special car from Wuchang on Thursday afternoon. The minister is visiting the various Consulates in China, and now that he has been to Changsha there are only two which he has not personally inspected.

In addition to this object for his visit, he came to inspect the new road which is being built from Siangtan to Paoking with funds contributed in the United States. On Friday morning he was taken to Siangtan in one of the Standard Oil Company's launches, and, chairs being in readiness, the party went for about eight miles along the new road.

On Saturday at one o'clock Governor Chao Heng-ti gave a dinner in his honor, to which a number of prominent Chinese and foreigners were invited. That after noon at five o'clock a reception was given by the faculty of Yale-in-China following which the Minister gave an address in the Yale Chapel. A large audience of Chinese and foreigners greeted him, and at the close of his eloquent address a hearty vote of thanks was given. The party left by train in a special coach Saturday night.

Love And Marriage Today Is Just As It Was In Ur 6,000 Years Ago

London.—Six thousand years ago the people of Ur, the Chaldean city and original home of Abraham, went to law, made contracts, built public works and got married much as we do today.

This is shown by further work of the joint British Museum-University of Pennsylvania expedition which is excavating in this ancient city and details of which reached London today.

City development had progressed far enough in this Babylonian era to include sewage and water supply systems, use of lead and asphalt, irrigation schemes and fortifications.

Legal practices were also far advanced. Tablets have been found bearing the records of various legal transactions, including marriage contracts, sales and leases, always witnessed by six persons.

Records of property, sold by Abraham himself, are expected to be dug up. The excavators also hope to fine the world's oldest library before they finish digging for the season. Original works in stone on religion, art, law science, etc., telling of the life and beliefs of the men of 5,000 to 10,000 years ago, are thought to have been buried in the city 12,500 years ago.

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Talk About Mileage! Here's Car That Has Gone 358,062 Miles

Moterists who figure that their "ill old bus" has done pretty well if it lasts fifty or sixty thousand miles, will be interested in learning of an automobile in use in Astoria, Oregon, which has piled up a mileage equivalent to more than fourteen times the circumference of the earth at the equator. The car, which is a 1910 Franklin is owned and is still being driven by Walter G. Smith of Astoria; it was purchased in 1910 from the Omaha Franklin dealership. In 1917, when the speedometer connection broke, the dial registered 358,062.6 miles the car had actually travelled. Since that time, Mr. Smith estimates that he has driven the car about 4,000 miles.

Mr. Smith states that the thirteen year old Franklin has covered the trip across the continent and back three times and has been in thirty-nine states. It held a record of eighteen hours between San Francisco and Los Angeles before the highway was built between these two places. The only new parts ever put in the car, according to Mr. Smith, outside of body and fender changes, are a new set of intake valves, oil pump gear and one rear axle driveshaft. The car has the original pistons and rings. Compression is still good and the car today makes about sixteen and one-half miles to a gallon of gas. Mr. Smith still finds the "old bus" dependable on long trips despite the fact that it has arrived at a hoary old age and has chalked up a mileage approached by but few cars.

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American Autos Go To England

Birmingham, Eng. (by mail).—Fifty thousand American automobiles may be brought into England during 1923 against a local production of 75,000 cars, in the opinion of Sir Herbert Austin, M. P., and British manufacturers should combine in order to reduce their production costs.

Sir Herbert was addressing a meeting of the National Union of Manufacturers when he warned British car makers of this American competition. Referring to British efforts to regain colonial markets in this field, he said American selling prices were remarkably low. Prices to agents were less at the factory than British makers were paying for material for similar sized cars. Although American labor was highly paid, he said the Amercan worked twice as hard as the English employee. Manufacturers of component parts sold on a low margin, some charges hardly covering the cost. Sir Herbert thought the British workers had something to learn in this respect.

Chefoo-Weihsien Auto Bus Robbed

Weihsien, April 21.—It is reported here that car No. 10 on the Chefoo-Weihsien Auto Road was held up by armed robbers at Hangting on April 19. The car was on its way from Weihsien to Lungkow with money being sent to the office at Lungkow and several passengers. The passengers were searched and robbed but the robbers did not get the money which the administration was sending to their main office.

One passenger is said to have had a large amount of opium concealed on his person as well as in his baggage. This was taken by the robbers. One of the passengers was a Japanese. He is said to have lost $30. He returned to Weihsien and his ticket money was refunded.

Citizen Police Nail Speeders In Indiana City

Indianapolis, (by mail).—A newly organised citizen police force, its identity unknown even to members of the regular traffic department, is lending valuable aid to the authorities in rounding up speeders and others violating the traffic laws here, according to Captain Michael Glenn, head of the police traffic department.

Approximately one hundred citizens are members of the new force, it was said. Under the system, the citizen policeman, seeing a violation of the traffic law, writes the license number of the automobile on a postal card provided for the purpose, also checking the nature of the violation and the place where it took place. He signs the card with his number and sends it to the traffic department.

Members of the traffic squad then take charge of the case, identifying the owner of the automobile. The owner is notified by postcard that he has violated the traffic rules and is ordered to appear before Captain Glenn. A second violation results in the driver being ordered into city court for trial.

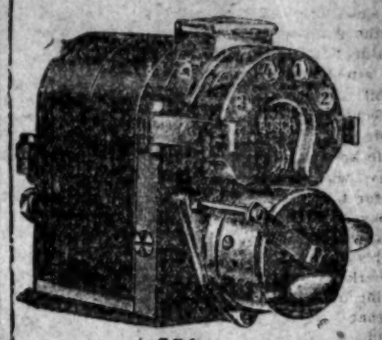
London Police Motors Equipped With Wireless

London (by mail).—Several automobiles used by the flying squad of the Scotland Yard criminal investigation department are now equipped with wireless sets fitted with small antennae which have proved successful in keeping the squads in touch with the division offices when tracking criminals.

Major Vitty, who has charge of the wireless department of Scotland Yard, tried an experiment which worked splendidly. Two cars traveling in opposite directions were reached and the drivers instructed to co-operate on the same case.

Bosch

Bosch Magnetos



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Willys-Knight	5	„	(latest model)
Studebaker	(big six)		(run 4300 Miles)
Studebaker	(light six)		(used 5 months)
Hupmobile	5	Pass. Tour.	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5	„	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5	„	(run 4200 M.)
Dodge	5	„	(model 1921)
Essex	5	„	(model 1922)
Oldsmobile	5	„	(latest model)
Franklin	5	„	(run 8000 miles)
Cadillac	7	„	(model 1921)
Austin 20h.p.	5	„	(model 1922)
Angus Sanderson	5	„	(run 2500 miles)
Crossley	5	„	(run 2800 miles)
Citroen	5	„	(model 1921)
Daimler	6	„	(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford	5	„	(model 1921)
Wolseley 15	5	„	(model 1921)
(ROADSTERS)			
Studebaker		(sport)	(light six)
Studebaker		„	(special six)
Hupmobile		Roadster	(model 1922)
Buick 6		„	(model 1922)
Dodge		„	(done 2200 miles)
Fiat		„	(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford		„	(model 1921)
Standard		„	(model 1921)
Citroen		„	(model 1921)
(LIMOUSINES AND COUPES)			
Hupmobile		Limousine	(model 1922)
Studebaker		„	(just as new)
Buick 6		„	(latest model)
Dodge		Coupe	(model 1922)
Austin		Limousine	(model 1921)
Panhard		„	(latest model)
De Dion		„	(model 1922)
Delage 12.8		„	(model 1923)
Haynes		„	(just as new)

THE AUTO CASTLE

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Old Travel Books

BY H. M. TOMLINSON

The opening sentence in Quiller-Couch's "Studies in Literature" ought to convince any reader that he is setting out with a companion as well as a guide. "Among the most fascinating books that have never been written (and they are still the most fascinating of all) I think my favorite is Professor So-and-So's History of Trade Routes From the Earliest Times." Whether as Professor of English literature at Cambridge, or as the author of "Harry Revel" or "Troy Town," Quiller-Couch knows what the story teller ought to do first. The first thing a story-teller must do is to make his audience sit up and pay attention.

Yet do not let us delude ourselves with the idea that, some simple device having gained this attention for us, all will be well. A device may be of short benefit. It may only annoy the audience, if they see that nothing follows which is worth their attention. Beethoven had the habit of opening with a peremptory command. But he of course could do it with magnificent assurance. He knew he had some thing to say which others had better hear, for their own good.

Now, it may seem odd for a Professor of Literature to open a discourse on his important subject with the remark that among the most fascinating of books—which are books that have never been written—is one on the ancient history of the trade routes.

Naturally we sit up and listen. But "Q," of course, has no difficulty with us. He knows us well enough. He guesses our secret dreams; and no traveler will ever keep our attention for long who does not. Why are great liners fitted up like the Ritz, to take millionaires round the world at £2,000, the voyage? For these travelers to find, if they can, what they have missed and yet thirst for, the wonder and beauty of the earth. And in this these desperate travelers at least declare a belief that the earth is wonderful and beautiful, and that man may, if he will, so find it. It is a handsome admission. It goes far to justify the office boy who wastes time over the "Treasure Island" that has never been rediscovered, though he fancies he is the Jim Hawkins for the job. The millionaire in the liner, and his office boy secluded with the book, are both, so to speak, on the same voyage. We hope the millionaire may be as successful as his boy; though not his boy, nor any of us, need regret that we do not share with him a table in the ornate saloon of a veritable ship in the Southern Seas. Our money is on the office boy. That young fellow is more likely to get to the right place first. For the trouble is that it is not in foreign seas nor strange cities that the dream abides. We but find there what we take there.

And is there any need to go to the South Seas to get the imagination really awake? Wonder will stir in a book which is merely about books when "Q" asks: "Who, hearing that British oysters, from Richborough, were served at Roman dinner-parties under the Empire, does not want to know how that long journey was contrived for them and how they were kept alive on the road?" He goes on to declare a desire, which all of us will share, to see a Bill of Lading of one of the ships of Tarshish, of the navy which, once in three years, came to Solomon "bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." And where were the Cassiterides? and "by what caravan tracks, through what depots, did the great slave traffic wind up out of Africa and reach the mart at Constantinople?"

We should like to hear of a well-conducted world tour that could, as it progressed, open up anywhere such prospects to our wonder. If one were a millionaire, and felt no need to make any more millions, it would afford more joy than many pleasure trips could give to discover such material as would furnish a book on Old Carvan Tracks. The quest probably would go much deeper than "Q" supposes. How did an oriental cowrie shell find its way into a long barrow in the south of England? For it must have been put there five hundred years before Caesar crossed the Channel. And when the metal-workers of Crete made bronze 2,000 years B.C., from whence came their tin for it? It beats us to explain how the Europeans of the New Stone Age got their jade for amulets, when we have to go to China for ours.

Think, too, of the region in which the writer of such a book would have to work, often solitary, with no explorer like himself for untold miles around! A casual hint from Homer or Herodotus, hitherto an insoluble puzzle to the scholars, might for him, when placed for comparison with an archaeological puzzle of his own finding, suddenly illuminate the past where it had been most dark, and show that Athens—if we measure our time aright—was only the day before yesterday, and Memphis but the day before that. Humanity is very young; its antiquity is mainly a matter of short memory.

How short it is—we, for instance, who are past pasters in the art of stucco-making, do not know how to make it so well as did the Cretans, whose city of Knossos vanished before Athens was built—how short our memory is, I felt when a delightful catalogue of old books came to me, from Edinburgh, on maritime travel, discovery and adventure. After all these years with Hakluyt, I saw I was a dunce. More than half the names of these old travelers I had never heard of, and I did not know of their ships and their discovering voyages. Who was William Lithgow, with his "Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures of long Nineteen Years Travailes from Scotland to the Most Famous Kingdoms in Europe, Asia and Africa," a book which seems to have seen the light first in London in 1640? And Christopher Middleton, who appears to have been commissioned by the Hudson's Bay Company to discover a North-West Passage round Welcome and Wager Bay, and then to have had to meet the base calumnies of one Arthur Dobbs, all of which came out in the years 1743-45? And Count Pagan, and his "Relation," in 1656, "Historique et Geographique de la Grande Riviere des Amazones dans l'Amerique?"

Many of these books, of course, are of famous journeys by remarkable men, and yet, unless you are prepared to pay many guineas for a rare copy, or are near the British Museum, they are not to be seen. It ought to be profitable to some publisher to reproduce "The Journey From Prince of Wales Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean," by Samuel Hearne; or Alexander Mackenzie's "Voyages From Montreal through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans 1789-93." Both these men were great characters, and their journeys deserve to be remembered.

Do Animals Think?

Do animals actually think, and do they reason as human beings reason? These questions were discussed some time ago by Professor E. Lee Thorndike, of Columbia University. He said:—Experiments have been made on fish, reptiles, birds, and various animals, notably dogs, cats, mice, and monkeys, to see how they learned to do certain simple things in order to get food. All these animals manifest fundamentally the same sort of intellectual life. Their learning is after the same general type. What that type is can be seen best from a concrete instance.

A monkey was kept in a large cage. Into the cage was put a box, the door of which was held closed by a wire fastened to a nail, which was inserted in a hole in the top of the box. If the nail was pulled up out of the hole the door could be pulled open. In this box was a piece of banana.

The monkey, attracted by the new object, came down from the top of the cage and fussed over the box. He pushed the box about and tipped it up and down. He played with the nail, and finally pulled it out. When he happened to pull the door again it, of course, opened. He reached in and got the food inside. It had taken him thirty-six minutes to get in. Another piece of food being put in and the door closed, the occurrences of the first trial were repeated, but there was less of the profitless pulling and tipping. He got in this time in two minutes and twenty seconds.

With repeated trials the animal finally came to drop entirely the profitless acts, and to take the nail out and open the door as soon as the box was put in his cage. He had, we would say learned to get in.

Back To Candle-Light

London,—The old cry of eyesight ruined by burning the midnight oil is out of date to-day. The modern bugbear is our electric light system. In a lecture before the Royal Photographic Society on "Dangers to Eyesight," Mr. Bawtree claimed that 50 percent of the middle classes in Great Britain were forced to wear glasses, and laid the blame at the door of the modern high-power lighting system and to over-much attendance at the kinema.

In his opinion we are going clean against nature, which adapts and protects the eye with gradual changes of light. We are gradually blinding ourselves by trying to see too well. If he does not quite recommend a return to candle-light, he advocates the carbon lamp as the least pernicious form of artificial lighting, and threatens the race with the most horrible consequences if the lighting system of to-day is not radically altered.

The majority of speakers, in reply disagreed wholesomely with this gloomy prospect. The more light the better, was their plea, but let it be carefully shielded and distributed. With light, however strong, thrown on the object and not on the eye, no harm can possibly be done to sight. Even the strain of watching the kinema screen—a strain much less considerable than that of watching the magic lantern image—can be reduced to a minimum by subdued lighting in the theatre.

A far more serious matter, and one which is generally overlooked, was mentioned by the chairman—the danger of eyestrain and possible blindness to film actors and those engaged in studio work under the constant glare of the sun-arcs. The risks which these people take daily with their eyes are perhaps greater than those of an average man in whole life-time, and it is time that the matter was investigated.

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A Limited Monarchy For China?

(An Editorial In The North China Daily Mail).

The foremost political question in China today is that of national unity. Though there is little hope of the attainment of unity, yet the fact that it forms a leading subject of discussion and finds a place in the letters and speeches of Chinese statesmen is suggestive and will do good. The attitude of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has undergone a change towards this all important matter. Formerly he strongly favored a separate government for the South, on the ground that the Canton Parliament was the constitutional one, but most of its members have adjourned to Peking and helped to stamp that Parliament as the legal inheritor of the older one. It seemed that Dr. Sun acquiesced in this procedure; his subsequent utterances have given no indication that he was opposed to it. It may, therefore, be assumed that he looked on it as a step in the right direction, and his subsequent speeches have shown that the urgency of unity is increasingly felt by him. It was a misfortune that the course of events in the South developed as they did, leading Dr. Sun to return to the scenes of his former activities, where his position is far from secure and his influence is lost in the turmoil of party faction and the rivalries of petty military leaders.

Li Yuan-hung, the President, has also been busy on the problem of unification. It has been his constant aim, but hitherto he has been powerless to give effective direction to his desires. His present plan may have more fruitful results. He has addressed autograph letters to Lu Yung-hsiang, Ch'i Hsi-yuan, Tsiao Yao-nan, the Tuils respectively of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Hupeh, inviting these powerful men to go to Peking for a conference to support the movement for unification. To assist in this, Marshal Wu has wired to Chao Heng-ti, the Tuil of Hunan, requesting him forthwith to cancel the independence of the province which had been previously announced. Unity has for long been the aim of Marshal Wu. Formerly it was to be attained through a National Council of the people's representatives, which was a boldly conceived idea, and if it had been successful would have been the best instrument yet seen in China towards the achievement of this end. Evidently Wu found the convening of such a Council beset with innumerable difficulties, and he is now seeking unity by military compacts and the persuasion of force. He has already united the Yangtsze leaders under his own hegemony. Possibly Shansi and Shensi would agree to be members of the confederacy, and his attention is now directed to some of the Southern provinces, and Szechuen. Wu's generals in the latter province appear to be victorious—General Yang Sen, who has occupied Chungking, is to be the Tuil, and Liu Ch'eng-ho, who is in possession of Chengtu, will be the Civil Governor—which should make it easy to get the adherence of Hunan. Wu's soldiers are marching on Fukien, where there is much discussion. The spirit of independence is strong, and the declaration of the Navy, throwing off its allegiance to Peking in favor of Fukien, has brought in an unexpected factor which makes it more difficult to foresee the upshot. It is, therefore, uncertain how far the measures for unification taken by Marshal Wu will be successful.

The other element in the question is the attitude of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. It is generally felt that he will only consent to unification if he is predominant in its attainment. Theoretically he, too, appears to desire it, but practically he will refuse to be only one among others to achieve it: he must be the dictator in the issues, for unity on other conditions would imply a renunciation of his present independence and the submission of his authority to the commands of the Central Government; Marshal Chang would have to surrender his power and the financial control of his jurisdiction to the dictates of Peking. It is not surprising that he is unwilling to accede to such demands. This must be remembered if a clear view of the situation is to be obtained, for it is the great obstacle to a realisation of national unity. It is likely that Marshal Wu would submit to the organisation of a unitary government on a civil and not on a military basis, but Marshal Chang has given no indication of any such willingness. Thus so long as the two hostile military powers of Loyang and Mukden exist, each jealous of the other, it will be difficult to attain unification. It appears inevitable that one party must be eliminated by the test of war, and, therefore, that the end is not yet in sight. It is probable that the country will witness more bloodshed and disorder before any settlement is reached. Whether we are on the eve of such an experience is uncertain. If some means could be found, through the mediation of friendly Powers, which would lead to a solution of the present impasse without an appeal to arms it would be a blessing to the country and the world. Unity to be permanent can only come in one way, and that, not through the diplomacy of a few nor by a military imposition, but through the will and the understanding of the people. They must give expression to their will. This they do not seem inclined to do, and whether this neglect is due to want of leadership or to national indifference does not seem clear. Chinese opinion, however, is apparently drifting towards a limited monarchy as the only lasting solution. Many foreigners have long held this view, and each year's events confirm them in it.

The Chang Shao-tseng Cabinet

(Far Eastern Times)

One finds it a little difficult to understand the mind of the present Cabinet. It will be remembered that when this Cabinet first came into office it emphasised the fact that its policy was to effect the re-unification of the country by peaceful means, and apparently also to be master in its own house? that is to say in the country, for General Chang took a strong stand against the appointment of General Wu Pei-fu's nominees to the posts of Tuli in Kwangtung and Fukien. These two matters, apparently not connected with each other, nevertheless have a vital connexion, for re-unification of the country by peaceful means is an impossibility so long as any one of the military satraps can dictate to the Cabinet the appointments to provincial posts. Having taken a definite stand on these two issues, the Cabinet at one time looked as if it were prepared to stand by its decision: General Chang tendered his resignation, rather than allow his Cabinet to become a mere department of the Loyang administration. It is even said that General Chang went further than this, actually going to a Cabinet meeting with his revolver in his pocket and proclaiming that death was better than humiliation—a story that may not be well founded but the currency of which at least indicates of what sort of stuff popular opinions supposes him to be made. A determined stand of that kind would at least be consistent with the bold enunciation, in 1911, of his "Nineteen Articles," which was one of the decisive factors in the determination of events in these critical and confused times. There did then seem to be one can who knew what was wanted, who could say in crisp and decisive language what the something was, and, who above all, added to his knowledge and his lucidity the courage to speak out. The world at large cannot understand how a man capable of the fine bold gesture of 1911, now become Prime Minister, has been able to accept within two months of taking office precisely the things he at the time of forming his Cabinet absolutely declined to consider.

The time has come, surely, when General Chang should boldly face the issue, whether his Cabinet is to be a department of the Loyang administration or not. The whole trend of current opinion is towards complete provincial autonomy. The action of General Wu Pei-fu in insisting on the appointment of his nominees as Tulis of provinces over which he has no authority whatever, besides being essentially part of the idea of re-unification by force, runs directly counter to the whole idea of provincial autonomy, which is the underlying main issue, at the present moment, an issue hidden from the sight of many by a mass of unimportant fragmentary issues floating on the surface of the stream.

The issue for General Chang, with all the provinces committed to the solution of China's constitutional problem, with which are bound up many other problems, by provincial autonomy and a federal constitution, is whether he is prepared to maintain his independence of any and every military satrap by rallying round him the representatives of the ideas that are now paramount in the Chinese political mind. It is in his power to do so by summoning a national conference on federation based on provincial autonomy. Such a conference would not in any sense usurp the functions of the Constitution Conference (which, it will be remembered, consists of the two Houses of Parliament in joint session), but would serve to give the latter definite direction on an issue that has only taken shape since the Constitution Conference itself was created, ten years ago; and it would be a means of giving notice to those concerned that the days of interference, direct or indirect, by the authorities of one province over the destinies of another, are dead and done with. The conference might well be presided over by the President; but that and other details may be left for the moment to take care of themselves. What is vital at the moment is that General Chang should put himself at the head of the movement for autonomy and federation and thereby establish himself in a position of such natural strength that from it he can re-assert the influence of his powerful personality, and save his Cabinet from the proverbially slippery descent that otherwise seems inevitably to await it.

To Spare Your Eyes

New York,—If you have been doing close work during the day, rest your eyes in the evening. When writing, take a position to ensure a left-hand light because of the shadow cast by the right hand.

Do not read in a dim, flickering or dazzling light. Do not read when lying down. If in a semi-reclining position, take the same precautions as regards light as for an erect position, and have the head and shoulders supported with the light falling from the back.

Position is always important in the case of the eyes; trying to read in a huddled position may strain the eyes. Dotted veils and the close mesh variety are bad for the eyes.

THE BETTER 'OLE

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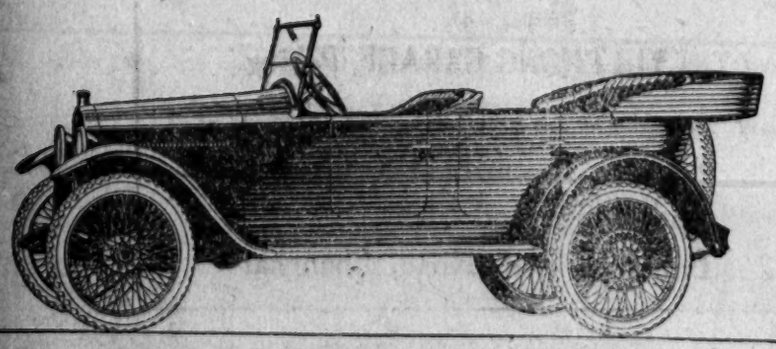

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The English Alphabet

Now the reformers are wanting to do things to the alphabet. They say that we need at least half a dozen additional letters; and that, on the other hand, some of the letters we already have are useless and superfluous.

It is a fact that we have already dropped one letter that was in common use by our great-grandfathers. It was called Thorn, and was equivalent to our Th. The reason for giving it up was that it looked too much like a Y.

In these modern days the printers have no type for the old-fashioned letter Thorn, and so they use a Y instead. Even the sign painters, not knowing the reason why, do the same thing—as, for example, Ye Olde Inne, or Ye Gifte Shoppe.

The reformers say that C is a superfluous letter. Inasmuch as it has the sound either of S or K, it might as well be dropped out of the alphabet. Likewise Q, in place of which K would serve perfectly well. Another letter of no particular usefulness is X: which has the sound of KS.

The trouble with the alphabet we use is that it was not made for our language. It is like a suit of clothes cut for somebody else than the man who wears it; it doesn't fit. Letters are meant to represent elementary sounds; but for many of the latter, in our tongue, we have no letters. The letter A alone is obliged to bear the burden of eight different sounds; it has too much work to do.

GREATEST OF INVENTIONS

The greatest of all human inventions was that of letters. Originally they were rude pictures of familiar objects—the name of each object beginning with the sound represented. The idea was as simple as it was ingenious. According to such a system, pictures of a cork-screw, an apple and a tree would spell cat.

One might say that it would be easier to draw a picture of a cat, and let it go at that. But such pictures would stand only for nouns. For an alphabet a set of symbols was needed that would express verbs, adjectives and all words.

The Egyptians, before the dawn of history, made pictures to represent words. We call these pictures, many of which were mere arbitrary symbols, "hieroglyphs." But they had no alphabet. It remained for a clever Phoenician to hit upon the wonderful idea above outlined. It solved at one stroke the whole problem of expressing thoughts in writing, for, the writing being strictly phonetic, there was no puzzle about spelling.

That earliest alphabet consisted of twenty-two letters, all of which were pictures of familiar objects; and each letter received the name of the object shown. Thus A was a picture of an ox-yoke, and was called Aleph, which was the Phoenician word for ox. Later on the Greeks called it Alpha. It came to us through the Romans, and in our alphabet it is turned upside down; but it still preserves its original shape.

The ancient Greeks had a tradition that the alphabet was introduced in their country by a Phoenician named Cadmus, who settled at Thebes (in Bœotia) and was alleged to have built that city. Hubert M. Skinner, to whose book, "The Story of the Letters," the writer is much indebted, tells, in this connection, an amusing anecdote of Thomas Hughes, who wrote "Tom Brown at Rugby."

When Hughes was himself a boy at Rugby, a teacher asked him who Cadmus was and he replied: "A postman, sir." The schoolmaster, much surprised, demanded to know why he said that. "I found it in the book," Hughes explained. "It says that Cadmus carried letters into Greece.'"

PASSED ON TO ROMANS

The Greeks accepted fifteen of the Phoenician letters, and added several of their own invention. They passed them on to the Romans, who modified them to some extent, handing down to us the alphabet substantially as we have it today. They gave us, however, only twenty-five letters, and to these our Anglo-Saxon ancestors added two, which they called Wen and Thorn. Wen is our W. What happened to Thorn has already been explained.

We find a curious survival of the Phoenician letter A, called Aleph, in our word Elephant, that animal, as viewed by folks in primitive times, answering to the crude description of a gigantic ox.

B, in the earliest alphabet, was called beth, meaning a house. It was represented by an outline picture of a house, with a roof, floor and rear wall. There was no front wall because Phoenician dwellings, as a rule, did not have any. The climate being warm and dry, they were open in front, a curtain or screen serving the purpose of privacy. What we call a "booth" is thus fashioned structurally, and it is surmised that the word may be derived from Beth.

The first and second letters of the Hebrew alphabet are Aleph and Beth. We find the word in Bethlehem, which means "house of bread." The Greeks called it Beta; the Romans shortened it to Be. Our own letter B is still a picture of a house, though we have altered the drawing somewhat and given it a front wall.

C was a camel—called by the Phoenicians Gamel. It was a crude representation of the head and neck of the ship of the desert, which to those people was one of the most familiar of objects. By the Greeks it was called Gamma. The Romans, for convenience in writing, converted it into a three-quarters circle, as we have it today; and, for the G sound, they put a little bar before the opening. Thus the camel gave us two of our letters.

D was a door. Which sounds like an echo from a child's primer. But it was the same thing in the earliest alphabet. The letter was triangular, perhaps because it represented the door of a tent, but quite possibly for the reason that the curtains at the frontless house when pinned back, made an opening of the shape. By the Greeks it was called Delta. The Romans found it easier to write with one vertical stroke and curve, and hence the form in which we have it.

E was a conventionalised picture of a lattice window. F was a hook. I and J were one and the same letter, and formerly were written alike in English. The Romans gave it a twist at the lower end when it was used as a consonant.

H was a fence. Originally it consisted of two posts with three boards across, but we have dispensed with the boards at top and bottom, leaving only the middle one.

K was the hollow of the hand—represented by the hand partly opened, in silhouette. L was whip. M was the waters, indicated by three waves. It was called Mem, which meant the sea, and, as will be remembered, was the first letter in the awful inscription of warning written by a mysterious and invisible hand upon the wall at Belshazzar's feast in doomed Babylon.

N WAS A FISH

N was a fish—in the Phoenician language, Nun. In the earliest alphabet it was a mere conventional graph showing the head and mouth of a fish, as if hung up by the jaw. The Romans turned it the opposite way and gave it straight lines. Probably they did not recognise it as representing a fish.

O was an eye. Q was the back of a man's head and neck. R was a man's head and neck in profile. In the Greek alphabet it was the form of our P. The Roman added the supplementary twist.

S was a molar tooth. Our letter shows no likeness to a grinder, but it is readily discernible in the Greek S (called Sigma), which was derived from the Phoenician.

T was a mark in the form of a cross. It was called Tav, and was used as a mark for identifying articles of property, or in lieu of a signature, just as people nowadays who are unable to write affix their mark upon documents. Schoolboys who mark a "taw" for their games do not realise how ancient a word they are employing.

Y was a crossroads, a parting of ways. Pythagoras, the philosopher of Crotona, was accustomed often to use that letter to illustrate principles of morality. He would call attention to the fact, that, in making the letter, the pencil could not proceed simultaneously along both lines of divergence. One must be chosen and the other for the time abandoned. "Which path in life will you choose," Pythagoras wouldask.

For the spoiled children of luxury in imperial Rome, the beginnings of a literary education were made attractive by giving them cakes formed in the shapes of letters. When the youngster had learned A, he was allowed to eat the letter, and B, another cake, awaited him on recognition.

It was during that period that Jesus learned his letters in school in Nazareth. The story is quaintly told in the gospel of the infancy of Jesus, which is one of the apocryphal books of the New Testament. There were no cakes for him. Instead a stern rabbi pointed at letters of large size which he had chalked upon the wall.

The first one, of course, was Aleph. "What letter is that?" demanded the teacher. But the child made no reply, even when the query was more harshly repeated. He stood with his clear blue eyes fixed upon the cabalistic symbol, as if absorbed in thought. The rabbi raised the pointer to strike, but his arm, arrested by an unseen power, remained uplifted. The child's rosy lips began to move, and presently it was made manifest that He knew all the letters, and all there was to know about their origin as written signs—far more, needless to say, than the schoolmaster or anybody else could possibly know.

CHINESE HAVE NO LETTERS

If we would realise what the alphabet has done for us, we need only consider the situation of the Chinese, who, though their civilisation is the oldest in the world, possess nothing of the kind. With a vast and voluminous literature, they have no letters. Instead, they have characters which are ideographs, so numerous and complex that the understanding of them demands a fairly liberal education.

Yet it was the Chinese who invented printing, using wooden blocks for the purpose. And, long before the day of that invention, Nebuchadnezzar, who rebuilt the City of Babylon and the Tower of Babel, stamped his name on billions of bricks that were utilised in the work of reconstruction. It was printing. But, if the idea of an alphabet of movable types had only struck that enterprising monarch, what a delightful and instructive literature he and the people of ancient Chaldea might have left behind them!

'Seeing Without Sight' Blind Youth Amazes Traders In Grain Pits

Chicago, by mail.—Traders in the grain pits on the Board of Trade today witnessed an amazing display of "seeing without sight," when Carl Bostrom, a blind student from Northwestern University, was taken to the floor on an inspection trip.

Bostrom's "eyes" are unusually sensitive nerves in his cheeks, which register any differences in air pressure, while discerning ear drums register the slightest sounds. As soon as he had stepped on the big floor he was asked to estimate the size of the trading room.

"I guess it is about 150 by 155 feet," he said, after listening a moment to the sounds. The dimensions of the room are 148 by 160 feet.

Bostrom quickly noted, placed and measured the four pits, noticed the corridors leading off the trading floor and distinguished between them and the doors, estimated the height and weight of persons who stood within two feet of him and pointed out the blackboards and the men marking quotations.

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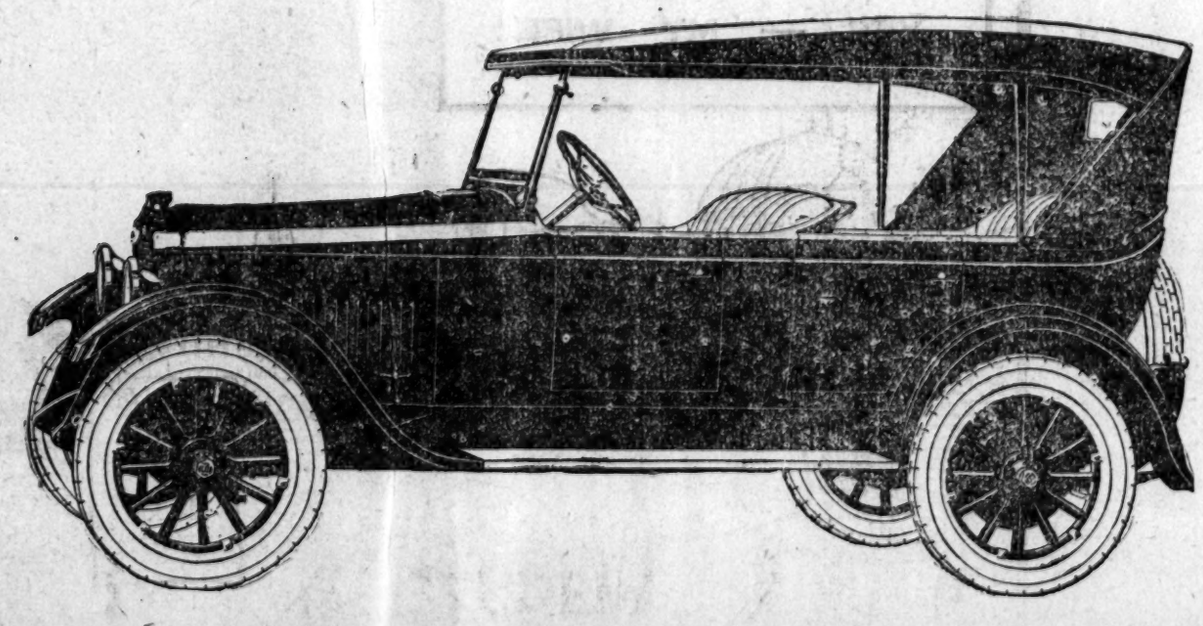

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Reminiscences Of 1911

BY UNWIN LITTLEWOOD
(In The Far Eastern Times)

I. LEFT, RIGHT

It was a rainy night in 1910, just at the change of the monsoon. I had been to visit a friend living far beyond the suburbs of the great port, to the congeries of establishments—dockyards, arsenal, rifle factory and powder factory—known as the Arsenal, and I was making my way back through the East End, along the road that skirted the river and at times ran dangerously close to the banks thereof. Like the slum quarters of all great ports, this native section was a tangle of mean streets, badly lit. The streets themselves, or at any rate the one along which I was walking, seemed to be but a succession of dilapidated cabarets and chandleries, huddling together for warmth, or else in order to afford mutual support in maintaining an upright position. There was nothing in these dirty hovels to tempt me, but I had occasion—merely to beg a match—to step into one of them. There was an old crone sat sewing some none too clean gold braid on what seemed to be a subaltern's uniform cap. Somehow, in trying to frame my request in the language of the country, I mixed up my meagre stock of languages, and began, "Par-donnez-moi, Madame Defarge, mais, est-ce que—." But then I remembered I was not in France, and I asked for a match in the appropriate tongue. Madame Defarge—in my own mind the name has seemed to fit her ever since—fumbled about in a drawer to oblige me; and while she was doing so I noticed two young fellows in undress uniform slip past me into a room at the back. In that country there is little privacy, and I did not hesitate to pop my head through the door after them. As I opened the door I heard a sharp voice giving orders, quickly, in soldierly fashion. Then I heard. "Tso, yu; tso, yu; tso, yu" that is to say, "Left, right; left, right; left, right." The rough ill-laid floor shook desperately under the "left, right" of whomsoever might be inside. With the door fairly open I saw four youths, in two double files, marking time. This was interesting. I slipped in unasked; and stayed there unquestioned. The room was small and ill lit. It was unfurnished and evil-smelling. There were in it nine men, or youths rather. Four were marking time, four were stood leaning against the wall and watching; the ninth was in command. In crisp fashion he called a halt; explained briefly how to form fours; called his men to attention; and put them through a few simple foot movements—forming fours, reforming two deep, right turn, left turn, about turn, etc. Then he handed to the two men in the front rank two ancient muskets, dating possibly to the time of General Gordon and the Rebellion of the Great Peace. Quickly the musketeers, who were evidently no novices, were put through the musketry drill according to the British Army "Red Book" of 1900 or thereabouts. Then the other two had their turn. Next the four wallflowers were called to take the places of the four who had first drilled, and the new men were as apt, as familiar with their drill, as their predecessors. Then each of the eight in turn commanded a squad of four of his comrades. Any one of the eight was ready to take his place either in the ranks or in command. Everything was done smartly, with military precision, cleanly. The men were grim as death, and, as far as speech other than the issuing of orders was concerned, as silent as shadows. It was all extremely interesting. What did it mean? It was too serious to be fun, too practised to be entirely amateur, yet on too small a scale to be seriously considered. So I thought as I made my way out into the driving rain, and hailed a passing vehicle, which took me home to my own fireside, to glance half-amused through an album containing photographs of more than one school cadet corps I had put through its paces.

II. BY COMPANIES

It was an early hour on a morning of November 1911. Two ponies stood at my door, impatiently pawing the pavement. I mounted one, and rode off, leading the other to a rendez-vous with a collegue. After meeting, we rode together towards the Arsenal. The Revolution had come, and had swept down the Great River. Last night it had reached us. The city had declared for the Revolutionaries, who had succeeded also in taking the Dockyards. The Arsenal and the Powder Factory were still untaken; but the fight would be renewed at dawn, in all probability, and we meant to see it. The morning air was sharp; the roads were hard; we cantered on at a good pace to within half a mile of the Arsenal. Here we took cover behind a grave-mound; not the sort of grave-mound you see in the West, about the size of a coffin, but a good substantial mass, ten or twelve feet high, shaped like a horse-shoe, thirty or forty feet across the base. Quite a number of others were already on the mound, using it for purpose of cover. We dismounted, gave our bridles to a couple of lads, and then thrust ourselves among the many on the mound. Nothing seemed to be happening, and for some time we feared we were going to be disappointed. Quite unexpectedly there came from the Arsenal the crackle of rifles. Some bullets whistled high over our heads. Then there was an answering fire from our right, and this answer drew a spluttering reply from a quickfirer inside the Arsenal, which seemed to be spurting away at a piece of vacant country. It was not very exciting as yet, for, though we could hear the firing we could not see any combatants. All at once, however, after a heavy fusillade from the Arsenal, we saw several bodies of unkempt, badly equipped men rush from cover much like our own and take up an advanced position. A number of them fell to the heavy hail of shots that was poured into them as they ran, but the great bulk gained over close to the Arsenal. This happened several times during the course of two hours, at the end of which time a short hand-to-hand encounter took place. The Arsenal Gates were rushed, the walls were scaled, the Revolutionaries took possession. Riding up to the gates we recognised a friend within the pale, called his name, caught his attention, and were admitted. Of all the sorry crews upon whom I ever clapped eyes, the sorriest were the crews that, outside, had attacked and, inside, had failed to defend that Arsenal. I can only describe them by saying that in both cases they were the riff-raff of the country-side; but, mark you, on both sides they were led by men of character and ability. Why had these lousy louts been arrayed against each other? The explanation was easy; the great majority of the trained men within the Arsenal had been sympathetic with the Revolution, and had decamped after the Dockyards had been taken. The few officers who remained were none too loyal, but they were eating the Emperor's salt, and must at least make a show of resistance. They had therefore supplied with arms and ammunition any Tom, Dick and Harry who would offer his services for three-pence a day. The only point in which the defending force was superior to the attacking force was in the matter of equipment. The defenders had the resources of the Arsenal for their equipment; the Revolutionaries had not. These latter, however, knew all about the conditions inside the Arsenal, and, believing that the half-heartedness inside would make the capture relatively easy, had supplied with such ancient weapons and poor ammunition as they could get all who would accept service with them. All comers were of the lowest type, mere ragamuffins in fact.

Once the capture had been effected the two "armies" were drawn up facing each other on the two sides of the long trying-ground. There the men were ordered to pile arms, and to stand easy. Then came a surprise. No sooner was this order given and executed than the trying-ground began to fill with young fellows in smart uniforms—hundreds of them, some in blue, some in khaki, some in chocolate, and so on. Whence they came, Heaven only knows; but they came, and in large numbers too. All at once a voice called out in English. "'A' Company, Southern Normal College, fall in!" Instantly 'A' Company had mustered, every man smart and well set up, dressed in a grey uniform; some fifty or sixty of them in all. As they fell in, officers sprang from nowhere and the company was numbered off. It was then marched off to the gate of the great store-shed, and each man received a full equipment—rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition, bandolier, waterbottle, haversack, and all other necessaries. While they were being equipped "'B' Company, St. Luke's Medical School" had been ordered to fall in, and a khaki-clad company made its appearance. Then 'B' Company went to the shed for its equipment. Other companies followed, each representative of one or other of the higher educational institutions in the district. All these companies, equipped to the last shoestring, grim as death, and except for necessary words of command, silent as shadows, had been drawn up in column of companies, between the two "armies," who now, in contrast against the smartly uniformed troops, looked more disreputable than ever. Now, and not till now, did the defending officers hand over their swords to the victors, whose commander-in-chief, in a brief speech, informed the late combatants on both sides that their services were no longer required, that they would leave their arms piled, that they would receive a week's pay, and then be dismissed. These desperate crowds—one of which had been enlisted in default of better men, and the other because it had been thought good enough by the recruiting officers for the immediate purpose in hand, and would save better men for more exacting work, but both of which were composed of men who had joined their respective colors purely with a view to loot—gave a scarcely perceptible growl of dissatisfaction, and many eyes gleamed with ill-suppressed rage. But there was no help for it; they were unarmed, there were 8 or 9 companies of trained men, thoroughly equipped, ready to deal with them; any attempt at disobedience or disturbance was out of the question. Along the ranks two paymasters passed. The disreputables were paid off. The two "armies" were marched outside the gates. They faded into nothingness, while the Revolutionary flag flew from the tower, and the real Revolutionary army took up quarters quickly prepared for it in the huge buildings of the Arsenal.

III. THE LAST STAND

City after city had forsworn its loyalty to the monarchy. In most cases governors and lesser officials had gone over without much persuasion. The tide of Revolution reached a great coast city, in which was a strong body of Monarchists. For days fighting went on between Monarchists and Revolutionaries, until at last only the official residence of the Governor remained in loyalist hands. The Governor, a man beloved of the people, had many offers of liberty. He had been offered the retention of his position under the new regime; he had been offered liberty and a safe conduct if he would surrender the seals. All offers were refused. It was loyalty's last stand. He barricaded himself in his official residence, which held out long, but at last fell. The victors, not devoid of chivalry, marched in orderly fashion to the private offices of the aged Governor, and, victors though they were, again offered him the Governorship under the new Government. The Governor asked for half an hour in which to consider what he called their "magnanimous offer." This request was granted, and the Governor, grim as death and silent as a shadow, withdrew to an inner room for meditation. Half an hour passed, an hour; two hours. Only the supreme respect in which the Governor was held secured him from earlier interruption in his communing with himself. At the end of two hours the leaders of the victorious army could wait no longer. They knocked at his door. No answer came; no answer could come. They passed into the inner apartment. The Governor lay on the couch in his last sleep. Hung on the wall was a scroll, written in the Governor's own beautiful handwriting, which said, "The loyal relation between Minister and Monarch is one of the Five Great Relations. It is the Greatest Commandment. I have walked in it for eighty years; how shall I now do otherwise? I have been the eyes and ears of the Throne; never will I 'look and listen' for another. Farewell, misguided ones."

The Craze For Slang

Through the ages the girl of the moment develops a craze for something or other. It may show itself in her dress, her millinery, her shoes, or her handkerchiefs. It may appear in her preference for certain sports or amusements, but it is there, she is always suffering from a craze.

Although writers of articles are always being inspired to write of her endless faults, she is not so bad as she is painted, but perhaps the mania of the modern miss for slang is rather irritating.

The Society girl or the home girl may use slang with impunity, but it should be avoided by the girl in business—at any rate, during office hours.

In social life it is just fun, but in business it savours of lack of breeding and of irresponsibility.

The "hail-fellow-well-met" type of girl can "hail" as much as she likes, and will be possibly popular in her tennis club, but she will be wise to curb her exuberance when she is working. She need not lose her sense of humour and become a Miss Prunes and Prisms—some employers enjoy a joke with their employees, but there is a happy medium, and a limit, which the slangy girl exceeds to her ultimate regret.

It does not seem quite just, perhaps, that there should be a division between the social and business girl. Standards are very often not fair, but necessary, and social and business standards are vastly different.

The Antiseptic Orange

London.—The prospect of a good—and cheap—supply of oranges this season is welcome for the common idea that they ward off influenza has authoritative backing. The discovery of their antiseptic value would seem to have been made soon after their introduction into England for Cavendish describes how his master, Cardinal Wolsey, was wont to carry "a fair orange, of which the meat had been removed and the space filled with a sponge of vinegar and other confections against pestilence," which the haughty prelate "sniffed unto" when entering a crowded assembly or when beset by too many suitors.

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China Press Sports

MARRIAGE OCCASIONALLY SOBERS A MAN WHO IS INTOXICATED WITH LOVE

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1923

Shanghai Swamped By Hurons In First Game Of 1923 Baseball Season

Flagshippers Trounce Locals To Tune Of 26 To 4 In Opening Contes.; Locals Show Lack Of Practice; To Play Again Today

BY WESTA

No sooner does the rain stop than along comes an earthquake! J. Pluvius lets up for a few minutes and down comes a landslide on our helpless necks! Old Solomon Sun sticks his nose through the clouds, causing us to think its a nice spring day, and kerplunk, we are squelched by a tidal wave! The wrens and robins hop out on the balmy Bund to warble their vernal roundelays and no sooner do they get their throats cleared than up bobs a typhoon to knock them flat on their coattails! Some climate!

The combination earthquake, landslide, tidal wave and typhoon bounced into our midst yesterday in the form of the Huron baseball team, and when that outfit had finished with our gang there wasn't enough of us left to holler for help. It was what you might call cataclysmic, catapultic, catastrophic, tomcatic and dog-and-catic. In other words it was horrible.

The score was 26 to 4.

To make matters still worse Herby Gallop's reputation as a weather prophet, which has stood unbesmirched all these years, was absolutely ruined. Friday night at midnight when Herby left the Public School gymnasium, whither he had gone to witness the amateur boxing bouts, it was raining pitchforks. "Well," he said, as he stood in the doorway measuring the distance to his Rolls Royce and wondering if he could make it without being drowned, "all the indications point to a nice, bright, sunshiny day tomorrow!"

And look what happened! If anybody could detect any brightness or sunshine in what happened at the race track yesterday he is more of an optimist than Freddy Bills, who secretly cherishes the notion that eventually he will shoot the Kiangwan golf course in even eights.

From a technical standpoint there were two main reasons why our boys failed to win yesterday's game. First, they couldn't hit, and second, they couldn't field. There were other reasons but these were the main ones.

Scymanski and Company, the well known cut-throats, came here all primed to knock our blocks off. Those millionaires, having nothing to do in the winter time except loll around in a warm climate while the rest of us are up here in the frigid north breaking our backs shoveling snow, are in first class condition, with nary a crink in their soupers. Whereas we haven't even had a decent practice session.

"However," said Herby Gallop after it was all over, "let's don't begrudge them a few hits; they sure are going to need them for their batting averages later on, because when we once get warmed up they won't see first."

Atta boy, Herby!

From a strictly technical standpoint, as previously stated, there wasn't much to it. In fact there wasn't anything to it at all except that our pitchers were pounded all over the landscape on the one hand, while on the other the tall Mr. Tackette was stingier with his hits than Hetty Green ever dreamed of being with her pennies. Jawn Scott nicked him for a couple, but that was all.

As to the new men, it is hard to say how they are going to stack up. Pepper, the new catcher, looks good, and so does Posnocki and Taylor. Fred McIntyre, who is something of an expert in such matters, thinks we are going to get five or six good men out of the flock of new candidates that have shown up so far this year. Weingarten, the pitcher, seems to have a lot of class, but a better line can be had on him as on the others, after they have had a chance to practice a bit. Yesterday they were all as green as green, fearing (and properly so) to take any chances with arms that have been out of cold storage for less than a week.

Here are the ruinous figures. Read 'em and weep!

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bills, ss	4	2	0	5	3	0
Scott, lf	4	1	2	0	0	2
Taylor, lb	4	0	0	8	1	2
Posnocki, p, lf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Smith, rf, c	4	0	0	8	1	1
Howland, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	1
Thatch, 2b	4	1	0	0	2	0
Pepper, c, rf	3	0	0	2	2	2
Maloney, p	1	0	0	1	2	0
Weingarten, p	1	0	0	1	2	0
Posner, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0
Moss, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Schloss, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1
Taylor, rf	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wilhelmi, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	2	27	17	11

Huron	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lamke, cf	6	3	0	0	0	0
Scymanski, 3b	7	3	5	0	1	1
Philpots, 1b	7	4	4	9	2	1
Dissler, 2b	6	5	4	4	2	1
Watson, c	6	1	4	13	1	0
Flowers, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Coleman, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Swartz, lf	4	2	2	0	0	0
Whitson, lf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Farrell, ss	5	2	2	1	3	2
Tackette, p6	36	3	1	0	2	0
Total	56	26	25	27	10	5

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Shanghai	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Huron	3	9	2	0	5	0	3	3	2	26

Summary—Stolen bases-Philpots 3, Dissler, Whitson, Swartz, Scott, Thatch, Coleman. Three-base hits—Scymanski, Dissler, Scott, Two base hits—Scymanski, Philpots 2, Dissler 2, Watson 2, Coleman. Earned runs-Huron 21. Left on bases Shanghai 3, Huron 8. Struckout by Shanghai pitchers 6, Tackette 12. Bases on balls—Off Shanghai 5, Tackette 1. Umpires-Coleman and Holovasu.

BASEBALL TODAY!

The Shanghai and Huron baseball teams will play again this afternoon at the race track. The Shanghai players, deprived of an opportunity to practice by the wet weather, are not in what you might call mid season form, and do not have very strong hopes of winning. However, the game will serve to introduce the numerous new players and will be well worth seeing. Scymanski, the demon third sacker of the Hurons, will be out there gobbling them up and he alone is worth the price of admission.

FILIPINOS HOLD INITIAL TRYOUTS FOR OSAKA GAMES

Athletes To Go Through Paces At Fort McKinley So Team Can Be Chosen

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, P. I., April 13.—The initial tryout of the Filipino athletes who will represent the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation at the Far Eastern games to be held in Osaka next month will take place tomorrow at Fort McKinley. Coach Summers of the Bureau of education will attend the tryout.

There is some speculation as to the benefits the men have derived having been under army discipline for the past weeks. This will show up when the boys get into action. It is thought that clean living, good food and plenty of exercise combined with regular hours which have been enforced should make them specially fit.

There is much interest in sport circles regarding young Cataton who has twice made a sprint record of 100 yards in 9-4-5 seconds, closely rivalling the record set by Charley Paddock, crack American sprinter. The boy from Leyte will be watched at the tryouts.

Athletes On Way Here From Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, April 27.—The first batch of Cantonese athletes, selected to take part in the trials for the Far Eastern Olympic Games, left for Shanghai today. They include two women baseball players. The other members of the Cantonese contingent will leave on May 10.

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(The Council during the last week has told Messrs Burkill, Peebles and Neill that their services on the Electricity Committee are no longer needed, as these three good men and true are unable to see eye to eye with the aforesaid Council).

Now the Council's mein was sad,
And the Chairman's speech was low,
And darkly looked they at the three
And said "You blighters go!
If you can't think as we think
Before the Moon goes down,
Then how the Devil do you
Think we can rule the town?"

* * *

Break down the rules, ye Council
With all the speed ye may.
I with two more to help me
Will stand across your way;
In things like this ten thousand
May well be stopped by thee
Now who will stand on either hand
For Electricity?

* * *

Then out spake Bertie Burkill,
Of English blood was he;
"Lo, I will stand as center men
For Electricity!"
Then out spake Philip Peebles,
A Scotsman braw was he—
"I will abide at thy right side
For Electricity!"

* * *

Now Neill, he came from Ireland,
A Celtic man was he—
"Sure, I will stand at Burkill's side
For Electricity!
For when it comes to quarrels
About things new or old
We three are just like brothers
As in the days of old."

* * *

Now Simms, the Council Chairman;
I feel, right loath was he
To put aside the three who cried
For Electricity.
I don't know what they wanted
But all three were agreed
That things were not what they should be
For Electricity!

* * *

I know Macauley wrote us
The "Lays of Ancient Rome"
I know I've cribbed his style (cuss!)
For things much nearer home,—
Yet I'd really like to know
Why such a useful three
Should have this blow and have to go
For Electricity!

* * *

THE GOOFS

Don't ask me what "The Goofs" are. I know. They are a bunch of entertainers who are going to give a couple of shows that will undoubtedly draw every laughter lover in town. On the fifth day of May they are to give their initial performance to members of the Country Club. On the Saturday following—that is May 12—they will make their journey to the Lyceum and there at that historic abode of laughter and tears they will combine with all the other amateur talent in town and produce a vaudeville show that will undoubtedly bring both praise and pelf to the A. D. C.

I understand that "The Goofs"—whatever they are—are under the direction of Mr. D. J. Donne. That's good enough for me. The Goofs' consist of just seven. In the words of Wordsworth's little maid "We are seven." There is Mrs. Isenman, Mrs. Chris Wingrove, Mr. and Mrs. Greensmith, Mark Hanna, Bert Heyes and D. J. Donne. Quite a nice little bunch of theatrical ticklers.

When "The Goofs" put on their show at the Lyceum they will call in extra talent to fill out a couple of racy hours. That boxing man Parkes will get music out of spoons of any kind and make. I hear that Reggie Wingrove has a special little sketch entitled "Looking through another pair of glasses." A popular four little dancers will also be there. Quite a nice program. Make a note.

* * *

HOLLOWAY

Hollaway will be back with us again this week. Next Friday he is due with his fine band of players at the Lyceum. He wrote me a little time ago to say he intended to put on "The Bat", "The Second Mrs. Tanquaray" and "Bulldog Drummond." I fancy "The Bulldog" would win the champion's prize at the coming dog show. It's a great play and well worth seeing many times.

I'm glad to note that the company has been doing excellent business "Up North." Dates booked are: May 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9.

* * *

Miss Lorrimer, the contralto of the Gilbert and Sullivan Co. rang up yesterday to say "Au Revoir." She is passing through on her way home to England. I hear the company did not do too well in Japan. That wasn't their fault. Another well known player, who gave us any amount of real pleasure while he was here wrote to say that he is not going back to his native land—Australia—just yet. He intended to seek fame and fortune in America. He'll get both. Jack Ralston is not only a fine singer but he is also a first class actor. Those of us who saw his "Mikado" and other portrayals can readily anticipate a fine success for him in the U. S. A.

* * *

Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight. Make me a child again, just for tonight!

I'll fix that up for you right now. Tomorrow night a number of little folk will carry you away from the cares of today and take you back

(Continued on Page 2)

Charges Against Babe Ruth Framed By Gamblers, He Says

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, April 28.—Mr. Hyman Bushnell, attorney for 'Babe' Ruth, the king of swat, said today that he had obtained a confession from Dorothy Dixon that the charges she had made against the famous baseball player were a 'frame-up.'

Several gamblers were involved in the frame-up, according to the attorney, in an effort to have Babe removed from the New York line up so that they could benefit on bets they made unfavorable to the Yankees.

Shanghai Club's Billiard Tourney

During the coming week the semi-finals Shanghai Club Billiard Championship will be played, with C. W. Porter and H. Gordon Wright, and R. C. K. Johnson and A. E. Fenton as the contenders. The winners of these matches then will meet for the Championship clash.

Games thus far played resulted as follows:

C. W. Porter, 500, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett 475.
H. Gordon Wright 500, K. H. Martin 483.
R. C. K. Johnson 500, Gordon Morriss 421.
A. E. Fenton 500, G. D. Nicholls 372.

Terms For Visit Of Chinese Footballers Are Acceptable

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, March 28.—The New South Wales Football Association has accepted the terms of Messrs. Shaw and Millard for the visit to Australia this season of a team of 16 Chinese University "Soccer" players. The combination will arrive in Australia in June, and will play in all the States.

Junior Golf Club Holds Smoker

Cups and prizes won during the past year were presented at the third annual smoker of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club last night. One of the interesting novelty numbers was a song," The Rosary," sung by Mrs. Morris Ashley on the radio.

Other numbers of the program were given by Mr. H. Rogerson, Wang Tun-shun, Mr. J. Hogg, Mr. H. Gough, Mr. T. Mason, Awad and Knight, Mr. W Archer, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. S. Webb, Mr. G. H. Parkes, Mr. W. T. Fulstow, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. Frank George and Mr. J. M. Robertson.

OXFORD WINS

(Reuter's Service)

Philadelphia, April 28.—Oxford University yesterday won the sprint medley in which the first man runs 440 yards, the second and third man runs 220 yards each and the fourth man runs 880 yards, in the Philadelphia University Relay Carnival. The time was 3 minutes 32½ seconds.

Mr. A. W. Olsen

A SKETCH of the Secretary of the Shanghai Race Club by Juel Madsen.

McCARTHY WILL TAKE ATHLETES TO OSAKA GAMES

Admiral-Oriental Line Official Goes To Manila For Charges

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who is assistant passenger agent of the Admiral Line, is to be guide, counsellor and friend to the big contingent of athletes going from the Philippines to Oaska to take part in this year's Far Eastern Games next month and besides the Filipinos, he will have with him also on the voyage to Japan a large group of Chinese youths.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy left on the President Grant for Manila on Thursday. The delegation of athletes will board the steamer at Manila when it sails on its return trip and this delegation, which numbers two hundred includes the flower of the whole Filipino atheltic world. Besides the Filipinos, a number of prominent foreign sportsmen attending the games and foreign athletes will make the trip to Japan on the President Grant.

On the return trip of the steamer from Manila it will pick up the contestants who are going to Osaka from Canton, Hongkong and southern China. This group numbers about one hundred and includes 75 Chinese who will take part in the competition and about 25 foreigners.

The Grant will be back in Shanghai to sail for Japan on May 13 and while final arrangements have not yet been made at this port, it is probable that a large number of those leaving from this port, if not all of them, will sail on the President Grant.

Canton Baseball Team On Way Here

The Kwangtung baseball team has had an enviable record of success so far this spring. Seven straight victories are recorded to their credit, most of them with teams from American gun boats and war vessels. Among their latest victories was one against the Japanese team of Hongkong and the second with the U. S. S. Sacramento: 14 to 6. It is the plan of the Contest Committee to select from both groups the best team that can be chosen to represent China in Japan.

The athletes from Hongkong and Canton will leave on an Admiral Line boat on April 28 arriving in Shanghai April 30. With this group will come not only the baseball team, but also the basketball team and a group of track and field men as participants in the final try-auts.

American School Track Meet To Be Held Saturday

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

American School athletes opened their spring seasons last week by a victory over the Kashing Recreation Club in a dual track and field meet, a 20 to 2 triumph over Shanghai College in baseball with Pitcher Read Hager hurling a no-hit game, and bad defeat to Shanghai College in tennis, when the collegians walloped the schoolboys, taking five straight matches.

The tennis team had done little in the way of practice, and were easily trimmed by the college men, McDaniel in the singles being the only American School man to survive two sets Read Hager and Pete Honigsberg lost in the doubles, and Roy Squires, Albert Hager, Charles Squires and Yates McDaniel met with defeat in the singles. The triumph of the college men was complete.

But the very next afternoon, the American School boys showed up on the college grounds in baseball attire, and with Hager on the mound, they took full revenge on the College, winning easily in a game featured by the remarkable pitching of Read Hager, and the great hitting of Roy Squires and the diminutive southpaw, who handles the stick with as much skill as the leather. In the last inning the S.A.S. went on a batting spree, hitting around the line-up and tallying eleven runs.

Games are on the schedule with St. John's, Shanghai College, Nanyang, and the Shanghai civilians. Regular practice will commence this week with the opening of Hongkew Park to baseball, and with sufficient practice, the schoolboys should give Shanghai a good game. The outfield is weak, but Hager and Roy Squires, the battery form a team in themselves, and their heavy stick work will count in the big games.

The game with St. John's University, which was scheduled for April 24, was postponed on account of rain, but will be played off in the near future.

The track and field men demonstrated their ability on a poor track and soft field at Kashing on April 21, when every promising athlete was given a chance to show his stuff.

Next Saturday the annual Interscholastic Cross Country Run will be staged, and the S.A.S. men appear easy winners. The School will enter a crack team in Captain Fisher, Hager, Pilley, Grafton, Estes, and Lawton, all of whom came in well in the recent Harriers' Schoolboys' Race, and they are expected to win without much opposition. Adam Chui of Nanyang, and Y. T. Shen of Shanghai College, first and second in the Schoolboy's Race, will be out of the running Saturday, and it will be largely a race between the S.A.S. men, with Hager having the best chances for breaking the tape.

Following the cross-country run, the American School will hold a track and field meet for the interclass championship. This will be mostly for the purpose of picking the big team for the Interscholastic Meet on May 26.

Last year's short distance men are all gone, but the team will be strong all around, and Brewster, Lipson, Dyson, and Pierce should be able to place in the century and the 220, with Pierce having good chances for the quarter-mile race against the Public School's sprinter, Brockett.

McDaniel is the only man who will have a show against Kaberlitz of the Public School in the low hurdles, and Captain Fisher, Hager, and Grafton will be in the mile run.

McDaniel is figured to take the high jump and pole vault in the

(Continued on Page 3)

Ng Sze-kwong Wins Hongkong Tennis Title For Sixth Time

Ng Sze-kwong won the Open Singles Championship for the sixth time in succession on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon. He also secured outright his second Championship trophy. His opponent was O. Rumjahn, a young player who has had to fight hard throughout the tournament. Ninety nine out of every hundred who saw the match had little doubt that the champion would retain his title, but he had many anxious moments, especially in the third set, when it looked as if the Indian player would make him go all out to win. The score was 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 in Ng's favor.

The champion opened confidently enough, winning game after game with remarkable case. He kept Rumjahn running all over the court and then came up to the net and placed out of his opponent's reach. Rumjahn made the mistake of attempting to beat Ng by hard driving, with the result that the Chinese player had him beaten nearly every time with some perfectly placed shots to the other side of the court.

THREE LARGE DIVIDENDS AT KIANGWAN

Forest Dream Maitland Up, Pays Backers $608.70

GREAT DAY

Big Crowd And Sunshine Feature Races

With a perfect day for the ponies to canter around the course, sunshine galore for the big crowd in attendance, and a good card on the program yesterday afternoon's races at Kiangwan ended with 'everybody happy.'

Three large dividends were paid during the afternoon when as many ponies sprung surprises on the betting fraternity. Forest Dream, a new pony owned by Mr. M. O. Springfield, paid the largest dividend in several weeks when it galloped home first in the eighth race. Twenty-eight smiling faced backers of Hugh Maitland—for surely the pony's record was no inducement—cashed in $608.70 for win, while 54 others collected $162.50 each for a place.

In the next race—the tenth—Mr. Wang steered Ownership into first place and allowed the pony's backers to collect $295.90 each. Small Dragon, late Suffolk Guide, with Hugh Maitland up, paid $117.60 for third place in the sixth race.

COMPLETE RESULTS

1.—The Novices Race, 1 mile.
Mr. Meguro's cream Takeo, (Mr. Morimoto) ....161—1
Mr. Satho's ches. The Teloo, (Spencer) ....150—2
Mr. R. Watrin's blk. Girondin, (A. J. Rea) ....144—3
Won by 4 lengths; 1 length. Time—2:11 1-5.
Also ran: Co-operation (S. Liu), Happy Day (P. C. Wu), St. Paul's (Hughes), Naturalist (Encarnacao), Patefield (Edgar), Commonland (R. S. Dallas), Suffolk Down (Maitland).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $14.90, place 1st $7.30, 2nd $16.60, 3rd $20.00.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 471, 2nd 475, 3rd 254. Unplaced—34, 101, 426, 360, 479, 312, 32, 159 and 140.

2.—The April Steeplechase (a handicap), twice around.
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Social Union, (John Johnstone) ....163—1
Messrs. N. L. Sparke and D. Brand's bay Wild Chance, (Sparke) ....158—2
Mr. J. H. Tam's grey Longfellow, Mr. Liddell) ..162—3
Won by many lengths; many lengths. Time—3:09 1-5.
Also ran: Nordborg (Stanglund), Forest Fire (Sokoloff), Pastures New (Grieg), Liability (Beith) and Patapouff (Springfield).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $7.20, place 1st $6.00, 2nd $8.90, 3rd $7.70.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 160, 2nd 544, 3rd 483. Unplaced—569, 617, 78, 432, 128.

3.—The Getaway Selling Plate, 7 furlongs.
Mr. Sin Ling's sp. wh. Christmas Sale, (Heard) ....151—1
Mr. Day's roan Respective, (A. N. Dallas) ....150—2
Mr. Sing Ding's bl. dun Lincolnshire, (Knoll) ....155—3
Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time—1:54.
Also ran: Delawar (MacDonnell), Tea Money (Y. Wong), Daisy (Morimoto), The Deerhound (J. Liou), Koh-I-Nor (Patterson), Wicked Eyes (Malmovitch), Blazing Corn (Johnstone), Akashi (Tomono), Happy New Year (Hill), Twinkling Star (Hughes), Pacific (Brand), Derbyshire (Wm. Hu), Baycroft (Liddell), Kishima (Greig), and Paper Money (Rea).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $14.50, place 1st $6.70, 2nd $6.60, 3rd $8.90.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 414, 2nd 612, 3rd 714. Unplaced—117, 517, 409, 263, 579, 481, 123, 242, 276, 147, 580, 516, 686, 188 and 640.

4.—The Castle Handicap, 1¼ mile.
Mr. K. Y. Loo's bay Golden Chrysanthemum, (Springfield) ....158—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' ch. Ellerfield, (Heard) ....151—2
Mr. Tucksing's ches. Pole Star, (A. N. Dallas) ..149—3
Won by ¾ length; ½ length. Time—2:46 2-5.
Also ran: Roman Victory (Hill), Stibnite (Wm. Hu), Coonelicot (Maitland), Niccolite (J. Liou), and Sea Crest (Soong).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $31.80, place 1st $9.00, 2nd $[illegible] and 3rd $13.50.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony

No. 666, 2nd 291, 3rd 618. Unplaced—204, 251, 235, 86, 747.
5.—The Portland Plate, 5 furlongs.
Mr. San Sing's gr. Aeromater, (Haimovitch) .....153—1
Messrs. Ayahold and H. Sassoon's dun Roman Republic, late Bankersfield, (Hill) 159—2
Mr. Meguro's white Hakone, (A. N. Dallas) ....152—3
Won by ¾ length; ¾ length. Time—2:28 2-5.
Also ran: Beautiful-fellow (Soong), Tower Bridge (Maitland), Paddington (Maitland).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $31.60, place 1st $5.10, 2nd $5.10, 3rd $5.10.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 91, 2nd 718, 3rd 418. Unplaced—530, 160 and 766.
6.—The Valentine Stakes ¾ mile.
Messrs. Chow Bros. bay Covelite, (J. Liou) ....152—1
Mr. and Mrs. Hickling's grey Settrington, (Knoll) ..145—2
Mr. Huang's dun Small Dragon, (Maitland) ....147—3
Won by: 1 length; 1½ length. Time—1:35 1-5.
Also ran: Tone (Y. Wong), Click Clack (Springfield), Wyvlesfield (Morriss), Goo Goo Eyes (Haimovitch), Grangefield (Heard), Galopin (MacDonnell), Century Star (A. N. Dallas), Speedy-fellow (Hill), Armistice Day (Spencer), and Brown Diamond (Song).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $20.20, place 1st $9.60, 2nd $40.30, 3rd $117.60.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 296, 2nd 698, 3rd 524. Unplaced—636, 420, 705, 164, 501, 667, 443, 370, 884, 632.
7.—The Reach Selling Plate, 1¼ mile.
Mr. Day's roan Respective, (A. N. Dallas) ....150—1
Mr. Sheng's chesnut Easy Money, (Y. Wong) ....155—2
Mr. Springfield's grey Tangiers, (Springfield) ..158—3
Won by 3 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time—2:44 1-5.
Also ran: The Chimley (Knoll), Free and Easy (Brand), Hajime (Morimoto), Naturalist (Encarnacao), Day Star (MacDonnell), Skylight (Spencer), Arbor Day (Haimovitch) and Some Time (Hill).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $50.50, place 1st $13.80, 2nd $23.10 and 3rd $15.10.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 105, 2nd 197, 3rd 701. Unplaced—276, 53, 89, 454, 785, 356, 407 and 481.
8.—The Little John Plate, ¾ mile.
Mrs. Yih's bl. dun Blue Diamond, (Johnstone) ...155—1
Mr. Wm. McBain's chesnut Twenty-Two Carat, (Patterson) ....155—2
Mr. Liddell's grey Carlington, (Liddell) ....153—3
Won by 1½ length; ½ length. Time—1:35 4-5.
Also ran: Mistylight (Knoll), The Oriole (Hill), Pennyfield (Heard), Altimeter (Haimovitch), Gratin (Brand), Auceps Caustic (Encarnacao), Victoria (Heingerling), Petaite (J. Liou), Greyhound (Greig).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $15.30, place 1st $8.50. 2nd $19.30 and 3rd $9.30.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 940, 2nd 841, 3rd 300. Unplaced—586, 930, 228, 248, 370, 392, 636, 443, 245.
9.—The Swan Meadow Plate, 1 mile.
Mr. Springfield's bay Forest Dream (Maitland) ...144—1
Mr. Leaf's grey Crusader (Macdonnell) .... 160—2
Mr. Sheng's dun Citizenship (Y. Wong) .... 155—3
Won by ¾ length, ¾ length. Time—2:08 3-5.
Also ran: Oklohoma (Sokoloff), Galenite (Wm. Hu), Milo (P. C Wu), Man-of-War (Morimoto), First Chance (Knoll), Morning Glory (Tomono), The Chali (J. Liou), Active-fellow (Soong), Russian Money (Haimovitch), Water Lily (Spencer), French Money (Springfield), Yukon Star (R. S. Dallas), Artful-fellow (Hill), Spotted Dragon (Grieg), and West Lake (Heinzerling).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $603.70, place 1st $122.50, 2nd $16.70, 3rd $14.60.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 449, 2nd pony ticket No. 270, 3rd pony ticket No. 598.
Unplaced: 287, 586, 444, 569, 401, 281, 272, 747, 287, 236, 110, 976, 634, 197, 957.
10.—The Grand April Handicap. 1½ mile.
Mr. Sheng's grey Ownership (Y. Wong) .... 136—1
Mr. John Johnstone's dun Pencastle (Johnstone) 148—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' chesnut Letchfield (Heard)... 156—3
Won by a head; two lengths. Time—3:17 2-5.
Also ran: Petersfield (Morriss), The Teloo (Knoll), Little Inspector (Collaco), Guldborg (Hill), Kilmarnock (Maitland), Association (Haimovitch), and Kings Cross (Macdonnell).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $295.90, place 1st $35.80, 2nd $36.80, 3rd $10.20.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 377, 2nd pony ticket No. 730 3rd pony ticket No. 716.
Unplaced: 646, 512, 560, 378, 886, 100, 264.
11.—The Southsea Stakes, 1½ mile.
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Danesfield (Heard) ... 161—1
Mr. Sheng's bay Lordship (Y. Wong) .... 155—2

Shanghai Track—Spring Training

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1923.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
The Knut	RM	36	1.13.2	1.47.3	2.20.4	2.52	(last 1¼ of 1¾)		..	31.1
Lysborg	WH	33.4	1.08.1	1.46.2	2.22.2	2.57.1*	3.28.4	..	..	31.3
Hallow E'en	boy	37.2	1.13.1	1.47.4	2.19	(last 1 of 1¼)		..	..	31.1
Scesiapiana	GW	37.1	1.17.1	1.52.3	2.27.3	3.00	..	..	..	32.2
Bent	SBMB	34	1.05	1.38.4	2.11		..	..	..	32.1
Spade Guinea	AJPH	35.3	1.12.1	1.47.4	2.23	2.56	..	..	..	33
Last Call III	boy	41.3	1.24	2.03.1	2.41	3.13.4	..	..	..	33.4
Roman Oriole	WH	39.3	1.16.3	1.55	2.31.1	3.03	..	..	..	31.4
Cock o' the North	SBMB	41.1	1.19.2	1.55.4	2.28.1		..	..	..	32.2
Lumber King	boy	35.4	—	1.44	2.18	(last 1 of 1¼)		..	..	34
Indiana	AK	37.4	1.17.3	1.53.1	2.27.1	2.59.2	..	..	..	32.1
Roman Curlew	WH	39.2	1.16.4	1.56.3	2.34	3.09.3	3.40.2	..	..	30.4
Salvation	AND	40	1.19.2	1.56.4	2.32	3.05	3.38.1	4.09.3	..	31.2
Charles XII	JJ	38.4	1.14.2	1.49.4	2.21.4	(last 1 of 2)			4.51	32
Pennsylvania	AK	38.3	1.15	1.50	2.24.3	2.57.2	..	..	..	32.4
Castle Sycee	boy	33.2	1.09	1.45	2.20	2.52	..	..	..	32
Silver Spur	JJ	40.3	1.18.3	1.56	2.32.2	3.06.3	3.40.2	4.13.1 (last 1¾ of 2)		32.3
Re-organisation	AND	33.2	1.08.3	1.45	2.17	2.52	3.26.1	3.57.3	..	31.2
Old Bill	boy	—	—	1.47.2	2.19	2.51	..	..	..	32
Thos. a Becket	boy	36.2	1.11	1.43	—	(last ¾ of 1¼)		..	..	32
Maine	AK	37.3	1.14.4	1.50	2.25.2	2.57.4	..	..	..	32.2
Washington	AK	36.3	1.12.4	1.45	2.19.1	2.52	..	..	..	32.4
St. Blaise	JJ	39.3	1.16.4	1.56	2.33	3.08	3.40.2	..	..	32.2
California	AK	34.3	1.11	1.46.3	2.20.3	2.53	..	..	..	32.2

Mr. Sheng's white Mastership (Soong) .... 155—3
Won by many lengths; many lengths.
Time—3:16.
Also ran: Dawning Star (A. N. Dallas), and Shooting Star (Haimovitch).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, dividend $6.80, place 1st $6.30, 2nd $11.50, 3rd $——.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 890, 2nd pony ticket No. 411 3rd pony ticket No. 2.
Unplaced: 538, 1003.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

to the days—but let me give you the official notice:

The charming story of Robin Hood and Maid Marian is to be enacted by a group of Shanghai children at the French Club on Monday and Wednesday next at 5:15 under the auspices of the Dramatic Section of the British Women's Association, with Miss Toeg as director. Besides the little drama itself there will be a program of songs, dances and sleight of hand by young performers. The tickets, $2 for adults and $1 for children may be obtained at Moutrie's and the proceeds will be devoted to the King's Daughters' Convalescent Home for Children.

* * *

I note with a great deal of pleasure that Mrs. John Snodgrass has taken up the duties of Secretary of the British Women's Association. Just the right woman in the right place. We first saw her on the stage of the Lyceum Theater. We hope to see her there again in the not distant future. She is much too good an artiste to allow her talents to be hidden. Before she made her home here she played with a number of the big stars in both England and America and herself starred in one of Frawley's most successful companies. Like her famous sister-in-law Miss Kathryn Williams—she also played in pictures and made quite a hit with people like the Talmadge sisters. Our very best wishes to Mrs. Snodgrass May she make the B.W.A.—In the words of Tiny Midwood—D. G. or A.W.B. To be translated D.G. or All Women are Beautiful.

Tomorrow night the members of the Rowing Club are to dine together and at the same time honor the team who did so well at Hongkong. Just a word about the personnel of the team. H. J. Collar was both Skip and stroke. He will probably be seen in similar positions when the regatta comes off early in June. Schlobohm was No. 2 in the winning boat and stroked the successful pairs. He does anything. He rows, he mends motor cars, and when we want him he acts—and he does it mighty well. E. S. J. Phillips comes from Columbia University. He is a long piece of string but he knows how to row. He was No. 3 in the boat. And then we must mention Paul Schweizer—he's a Swiss—I'd rather speak his name than spell it.

Well that's the four that did the trick. You go to any of them and say "You did well at Hongkong "dont cher know" and every one of the quartet will answer: "Don't be silly! We didn't do it. We had a coach. We had D. M. Graham. He's the man who did the trick. He took styles galore. He had the Oxford style in Collar; He had the American style in Phillips; He encountered the Swiss style in Schweizer and in Schlobohm he had a style not known to the League of Nations. But he welded that four into harmony."

They won D.M.G. made them win. He has a bible. The name on the frontispeice is "Lehman" —you ask your rowing man and I'll guarantee I'm right. These rowing men are altogether too modest. It is a pity that they do not let the public more into their confidence. If you look to England for a lead you will see that there are three really outstanding events in the sporting year. One is the Derby. Another is the English Cup Tie. It is probably being played at the moment that I am writing these lines. And there is the Oxford and Cambridge boat race.

At Hongkong the Rowing Club is a big factor in the colony's sport. When our fellows went down there some little time ago they were treated like princes. Bands met them and sent them off. Bands played them as they did a 33 or a 35 in the last stretch. Everyone cheered them when they got the verdict. In fact our four were IT.

The Rowing Club holds a regatta in the near future. I am told that as far as possible it should come off in the first days of June. That's good. Well, my dear rowing friends blow your horn a little bit. Let the rest of us know what you are doing and we'll back you up.

At the dinner tomorrow that the rowing men are giving I believe that Sir E. C. Pearce will be there and when the speeches are all over Mr. Raggett will sing while Mr. Deane Wells will provide suitable accompaniments on the piano.

* * *

The Hongkong Cricket Team is due to arrive here on May 17. Up to the present our men haven't had the slightest chance to either meet the ball in the middle of the bat or to find a spot on the pitch. If the Sun will only insist that it is IT then we will have a chance with such players as the following to choose from: H. B. Ollerdessen, A. W. Hayward, D. W. Leach, F. L. Wainwright, H. W. Allison, T. W. R. Wilson, G. M. Billings, E. G. Barnes, C. E. Ollerdessen, J. A. Quayle, M. J. Divecha, W. C. G. Clifford, H. E. Muriel, Crompton, Peck, A. A. Claxton, Evans, Capt. Barrett, Baker, Bathurst, W. N. Hansell and Rawsthorne. Umpire, L. Jones.

* * *

The English Cup Tie was played yesterday. Bolton Wanderers met West Ham. It was a meeting of North and South and First Division and Second. The last time I saw a "Coop" final was at the Crystal Palace in 1909, when a Second Division team beat a First. Wolverhampton beat Newcastle. Kenneth Hunt scored the goals. He was the only amateur of the 22. Today he is teaching at Highgate School. He is a fine sports master. I have a son who has been walloped by him but still worships him.

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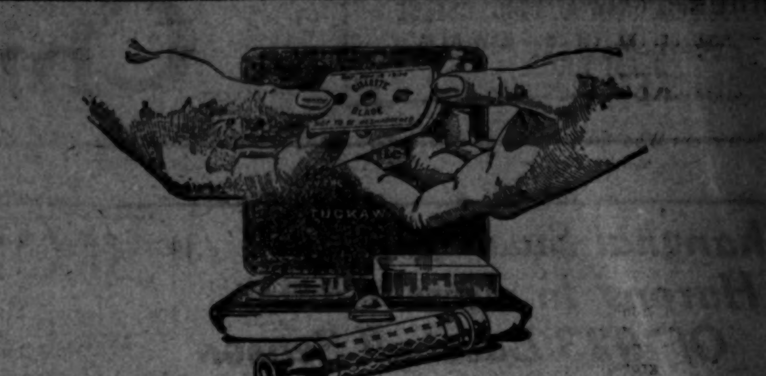

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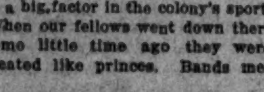

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HONGKONG HOLDS TRIAL MATCH FOR CRICKET CHOICES

Players Who Are Coming Here Do Not Show Extra Well

A review of the Interport cricket [illegible] between Hongkong and Shanghai next month, when the visiting team will try its best to recover the honors lost in November, there was much interest evinced in the trial match on the H.K.C.C. ground last Saturday, despite the somewhat inclement weather, says the South China Post. The wicket, though on the soft side, did not help the bowlers appreciably, and several of the batsmen gave a fine display. The teams were mostly Kowloon players, skippered by Capt. E. G. Spinks, and the Probables, a number of whom had practically been selected as certainties prior to the match.

Taking first knock, Capt. Spinks' eleven fared only moderately well, knocking up 104, with only two men, the skipper himself and Dance, reaching notable figures. The feature of this innings was Baker's bowling performance. He took 4 wickets at a cost of only one run, in 5 overs, four of them maidens.

The Probables were not impressive as a whole, the batsmen who did well being barely half the number of the team. They scored 155 for eight wickets down. Wood hit a delivery from Balhatchet out of the ground between the Hongkong Club and annexe into the harbor—one of the luckiest hits ever seen in the Colony. A Rumjahn, Wood, Quick and Owen-Hughes averaged the thirties, and Omar and Davies were developing a useful partnership when stumps were drawn. The detailed scores were:

CAPT. E. G. SPINKS' XI

Capt. Spinks, b. Baker	43
R. H. Wild, run out	0
H. E. Hollands, c. and b. Quick	1
[illegible] McNicoll, b. Quick	1
[illegible] Wheeler, c. Omar, b. [illegible]yer	12
Dance, c. Johnstone, b. Rumjahn	25
E. F. Spinks, c. Quick, b. Rumjahn	0
G. A. V. Hall, b. Baker	5
B. Petheram, b. Baker	0
N. Balhatchet, b. Baker	1
F. N. Young, not out	4
Extras	12
Total	104

Bowling analysis:—

	O	M	R	W
U. Omar	9	4	12	0
D. K. Quick	10	3	13	2
H. Owen-Hughes	7	2	14	0
G. R. Sayer	6	0	28	1
F. Baker	5	4	1	4
A. A. Rumjahn	3	0	19	2
E. G. Johnstone	2	1	5	0

INTERPORT PROBABLES

A. A. Rumjahn, c. E. F. Spinks, b. Hall	32
E. G. Johnstone, c. Dance, b. Young	0
E. J. R. Mitchell, b. Young	0
A. E. Wood, b. Young	26
D. K. Quick, retired	31
H. Owen-Hughes, run out	39
G. R. Sayer, c. and b. Capt. Spinks	1
E. Baker, b. Young	1
U. Omar, not out	11
L. J. Davies, not out	13
Extras	1
Total (for 8 wkts.)	155

T. E. Pearce did not bat.

Bowling analysis:—

	O	M	R	W
N. Balhatchet	10	3	33	0
F. N. Young	12	1	32	4
E. F. Spinks	5	1	34	0
G. A. V. Hall	2	0	11	1
H. E. Hollands	3	0	19	0
Capt. Spinks	4	1	25	1

BALDWIN LEADS HOUSE

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 28.—During the absence of Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose handling of the Budget enormously increased his reputation, will lead the House. He has virtually done so for some days and has enhanced the good opinions of his Parliamentary capacity.

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GIRL GUIDES AND BROWNIES TO GIVE EXHIBITION FRIDAY

Sampson Cup And Other Trophies To Be Presented At St. Johns

The Shanghai Girl Guides and Brownies will give an exhibition of their work for the past year Friday, May 18, at St. John's University, Jessfield.

The affair will take place on beautiful campus and the first part of the program will be competitions between the various companies.

Following this the Brownies, younger girls who have not yet been admitted to the rank of Guides, will present features of their work.

Trophies will be presented to the various winning companies and individuals. The Cup, which was presented by Mrs. F. A. Sampson, will be awarded at this time and the program will close with the Guides song, "Be Prepared."

A special committee has been appointed to arrange details of the exhibition which consists of Mrs. H. C. Marshall, chairman assisted by Mrs. J. W. Nichols, Mrs. F. A. Sampson, Miss Broomhall, Miss Cooper, Miss A. P. Thompson and Miss K. Davenport.

Mrs. Nichols and Miss Cooper will be in charge of the grounds and equipment and Mrs. Marshall of the tea. The Cadet Company will look after the Red Cross Tent.

Tickets to the affair may be obtained for fifty cents which will go to the headquarters fund.

Chinese Athletes May Run In Park

The Shanghai Municipal Council has been gracious enough to grant permission to the Chinese athletes going to Japan to practice on the track at Hongkew Park. The time regulations as specified in the Municipal Gazette are from 2 to 4 daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

Any of the athletes desiring to take advantage of this privilege can do so by applying to Dr. J. H. Gray Hon. Sec. of the Contest Committee for China, who will issue to them the necessary credentials to enable them to take advantage of this opportunity.

One or more coaches will be on hand each day to assist the men in their practice.

Club Felicitas To Open Season

The Club Felicitas will open its tennis season this afternoon at Mr. Koo's Garden 60, Gordon Road. All the members with their friends will attend, and light refreshment will be served.

The following gentlemen have been elected committee for this season:

Dr. T. K. M. Siao—Chairman.
Mr. T. T. Chow.
Mr. T. T. Chang,
Mr. D. T. Hung.
Mr. K. T. Koo—Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. W. P. Wong—Business Manager.
Mr. Wm. Hu—Hon. Secretary.

The club will be glad to arrange friendly games with any club. Communicate with Mr. Wm. Hu, at the Franco-Asiatic Co., 29, Avenue Edward VII.

American School Track Meet To Be Held Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

field, and Squires and Lipson will make points in the weight throws. Wright, who has showed up strong in recent practices, will be in the broad jump, and Hager will make a try to capture the ball toss.

The relay team, by losing Caldwell, Waters, and Chase, will be greatly weakened, and the Public School should take the event, with the Hanbury first in the tug-of-war.

Coach Bartlett is getting his men out on the track each afternoon, and they are in good form, and a month's additional work will put them in shape for the Interscholastic.

Police Show Up Well In Spring Rifle Meeting

The following are the results of the Spring Rifle meeting of the S.M.P. Rifle Club which was held at the Rifle Range on Tuesday and Wednesday. Conditions were 7 scoring and one sighting shots at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards Bisley targets.

200 yards:—1, P. S. Walker; 2, S. I. Mills; 3, Insp. Coghlan.

300 yards:—1, P. S. Groves; 2 P. S. Wood; 3, P. C. Ware.

400 yards:—1, S. I. Adams; 2, P. S. Bournes; 3, P. C. Dorrell.

500 yards:—1, P. S. Hall; 2 P. C. Wade; 3, Wdr. Chisholm.

600 yards:—1, P. S. Watson; 2, P. S. Long; 3, P. C. Mackie.

Grand aggregate: 1st, P. S Sharman; 2nd, S. I. Mills, 3rd, P. S. Watson.

Griffins Aggregate:—1st, Warder Chisholm; 2nd, P. S. Long; 3rd, P. C. Dorrell.

Consolation Aggregate: — 1st Insp. Coghlan; 2nd, D. S. I Rose; 3rd, P. S. Diprose.

Ladies Prize:—1st, Miss Sullivan (S. I. Mills); 2nd, Mrs. Wheeler, (P. S. Groves); 3rd, Mrs. Eek, (P. S. Sharman.)

Monthly spoon and cup:—"A" class spoon P. S. Sharman 29 points; "B" Class spoon and cup P. S. Walker 29 points; Cup won outright transferred to "A" class; "C" class spoon and cup P. S. Grubb 29 points; "D" class spoon and cup to S. I. Quayle 24 points.

TOTAL SCORES

P. S. Sharman 150; S. I. Mills 147; P. S. Watson 143; Insp. Coghlan 140; P. S. Long 140; D. S. I. Rose 135; P. S. Diprose 128; S. I. Mackintosh 125; Supt. Wilson 125; P. C. Grubb 125; D. S. Conduit 124; P. S. Groves 123; P. S. Wood 121; P. S. Hall 120; Wrd. Chisholm 119; P. S. Walker 119; P. S. Long 118; P. S. Lovell 118; P. C. Wade 116; P. S. Taylor 113; P. C. Dorrell 112; C. I. Alers 111; P. S. Bournes 111; P. S. Shellswell 106; P. S. Thungood 104; D. S. I. Quayle 101; S. I. Adams 101; P. C. Ware 100; P. C. Allison 100 and Wdr. Jordan 100.

CRICKET TODAY

The cricket match that was scheduled for yesterday had to be postponed on account of the soft grounds, but unless there is further rain the game will be played this afternoon at the Cricket Club grounds. The wet weather of the past two weeks has imposed a great handicap upon the local cricketers, as they have but little time left now in which to get in shape for the interport match with Hongkong.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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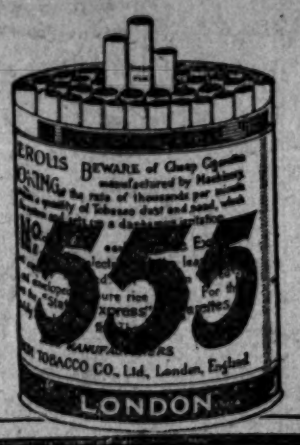

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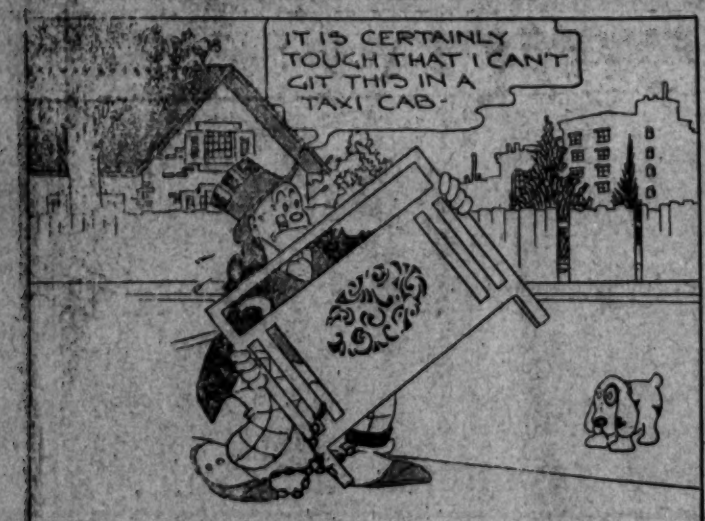
Bringing Up Father